




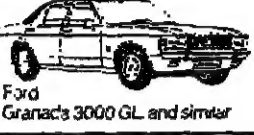
High living 2: Despair and fear in the 'Piggeries' but waiting list for some flats in multistorey blocks

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Unlimited Weekly	£63.05	£75.00	£71.75	£115.00
	Daily £6.75 (7p)	£8.50(8½p)	£8.25(8½p)	£11.00(11p)
Unlimited Weekly	£72.80	£102.00	£94.50	N/A
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HOME NEWS

System of social security 'a maze'

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The entire social security system has become such a maze of complicated rules and regulations that neither claimants nor officials can be expected to understand it unless it is completely overhauled. That view is offered today in the final report of the Check! Rights Centre, which operated for five years in Liverpool until March this year.

The present system offers a bewildering number of benefits offering choices that can significantly affect the weekly income of claimants, the report says. But information to the public about benefits varies and is often scanty, officials deliberately withholding information. In the 15 months to December, 1976, Check! opened up 600 cases, mainly concerning supplementary benefits but nearly a sixth were national insurance cases. It found mistakes in assessing entitlement to be common, with the office concerned unresponsive to mistakes until the agency, fortified by experience, persistence, and a budget to pursue cases by letter and telephone, intervened.

The report is critical, too, of the way benefits are sometimes withdrawn or refused because evidence supporting claims is not accepted.

The remedy, the report suggests, is to provide an adequate income without resort to means tests for the main groups who now depend on social security. That would mean raising pensions and other national insurance benefits above the supplementary benefit level, continuing to pay unemployment benefit throughout the period people are unemployed, and introducing new benefits for one-parent families and disabled people.

Check! Rights Centre, Final Report, 1977. (British Association of Social Workers, 7 Exton Street, London, SE1 8UE) free.

Loss of ministry task to solicitors attacked

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

A scheme for transferring the task of assessing eligibility for legal aid to private solicitors from legal officers employed by the Department of Health and Social Security was criticized yesterday by the Civil and Public Services Association.

Mrs Diana Warwick, the union's assistant secretary, responsible for members in the department, said the proposed scheme was a dangerous innovation which would save only a hundred posts.

"If solicitors are doing their job in acting in the interests of their clients they may not be prepared to produce all the information necessary to make a decision," she said. "We believe that solicitors might well use the complexity of the scheme to make more money because of the extra time involved."

The Law Society said: "If there is some way in which a solicitor can do a better job for his client within the scheme, he has every right to do so. Solicitors already judged

entitlement to legal aid under the "green form" scheme, and they had not been found to be dishonest in doing that."

The union yesterday produced a booklet detailing the impact of proposed spending cuts. The department has been told to reduce spending by £14.4m in 1978-79 at 1975 costings, meaning the loss of 5,000 jobs out of 45,000.

Mrs Warwick said cuts in home visiting would mean a loss of personal contact with many claimants, particularly the unemployed and the elderly. Their information on the complicated social security system would be limited to a few minutes at the counter. Underpayments were much more serious than overpayments. It was estimated that £367m in benefits was not paid out every year.

The union's national disputes committee has been given authority for protest action if the cuts go ahead. The union's 53,000 members in the department were angry, frustrated and determined to fight.

Pilots 'use sleeping pills without medical advice'

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Some airline pilots use hypnotic sleeping pills against the wishes of their employers, Wing Commander A. Nicholson, of the Royal Air Force Institute of Aviation Medicine, told a conference of the Civil Aviation Medical Association in London yesterday.

Such drugs, although obtainable in Britain only on prescription, can be bought freely in some places abroad, particularly in the Far East.

Dr Nicholson indicated that he was not completely against pilots taking sleeping pills. Members of air crews, especially in middle age often had difficulty sleeping owing to the irregular hours of duty.

But air crews should not be allowed to decide whether to use such drugs he said. The matter would be better brought under the control of doctors.

The decision should be made between doctor and patient. The drugs should be taken only under strict medical supervision, and the whole matter brought out into the open. Otherwise crews would use hypnotics themselves.

Boy's death brings criticism of much used services Code planned for deputizing GPs

By Annabel Ferriman

The death of a Birmingham boy aged eight after a deputizing service doctor had failed to visit him has provoked widespread public criticism of deputizing services.

The Department of Health and Social Security is preparing a new code of practice for these services, which from small beginnings in 1956 now provide evening and weekend cover for about a third of all general practitioners.

Their increased use, particularly in London and urban areas in the Midlands and North-west, raises three fundamental questions. Are they necessary? Are they competent? Are they overused?

Much medical and lay opinion agrees that they serve a useful function. A general practitioner's contract requires him to provide a 24-hour service but the average doctor will be called out only once every other night. Without a deputizing service, he will nevertheless have to say by a telephone 24 hours a day, and may feel he cannot drink or relax.

Many patients nowadays do not have a close relationship with their own doctor, and, provided they are supplied with one who is properly qualified in an emergency, do not usually complain.

A study carried out by the Centre for Studies in Social Policy shows that the rate of night visiting goes up when a deputizing service is used; deputies are more willing than general practitioners to venture out at night.

The quality of deputizing services is more debatable. They vary from the highly efficient to the comparatively lax.

Out of an estimated total of 42 services, 18 are sponsored by the British Medical Association and run by Aircall Ltd, which has strict regulations governing the standard of doctors employed and administrative methods used.

Doctors have to have six months' general practitioner experience, and telephoneists are trained for several weeks. New doctors are provided with navigators until they know their area thoroughly, and a deputy is not discouraged from consulting a patient's own doctor if he thinks it is important.

They operate a system of visiting on request, and always visit in the case of patients over 65 or children under two, unless the caller specifically says they do not want a doctor.

Dangerous practices used by some services include giving medical advice on the telephone, failing to establish the correct priority for calls, and not informing the patient's own doctor of treatment administered.

Failure to record all calls can be another weakness, and one for which the South Birmingham Deputizing Service was criticized at the inquiry into the death from meningitis of Jason Bryant, aged eight, in 1976.

The quality of deputizing services is controlled by family practitioner committees. No doctor may use a service without his committee's permission, which is given only if the committee is satisfied with the standards of the service.

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No charge for pupils taking own sandwiches

From Our Correspondent
Milton Keynes

A proposal that Bedfordshire parents who give their children sandwiches rather than pay for a school lunch should be charged was rejected yesterday by Bedfordshire county councillors.

The proposal came from Peter Browning, Bedfordshire chief education officer. He said it would cost ratepayers £85 this year to provide the facilities needed for the 3,100 pupils who take a packed lunch to school. The facilities included dining rooms, lavatory staff, cleaners, crockery and cutlery.

The suggestion of a charge has been attacked by the Child Poverty Action Group.

After yesterday's meeting the council's education, training and general purposes committee voted to reject the proposal.

Councillor Alan Pugh said: "I thought the suggestion was deplorable and was a view which the rest of the committee agreed with."

He said that if the proposal had not been brought to the attention of some members of the committee it might have been voted in favour of the proposal without realising what it meant.

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Unitary system of courts for family issues sought

By a Staff Reporter

A unitary system of family courts should be set up to hear all cases arising from domestic life, Professor Oliver McGregor, Professor of Social Institutions at London University, told a conference on single-parent families yesterday.

He said three systems of family law operated in England at present: the superior courts, which dealt with such issues as divorce; magistrates' courts which enforced maintenance orders; and the Supplementary Benefits Commission, which provided welfare payments.

"It is wrong for different citizens to go to different courts, sometimes getting different remedies for the same matrimonial difficulties," he said. "We ought to have equality before the matrimonial law."

Professor McGregor, president of the National Council for One-Parent Families, who was a member of the Committee on One-Parent Families, told the conference organized in London by the Housing Centre Trust that all deserted women with children should have a guaranteed maintenance allowance from the state. It should be the responsibility of the state to reclaim the money from the husband.

The Department of Health and Social Security had changed its regulations recently and instructed its officers not

to advise deserted wives to apply for maintenance orders through the courts because that had proved costly to administer.

Mrs Jo Tunnard, assistant director of the Child Poverty Action Group, said women deserted by their husbands should be encouraged to keep their homes and take responsibility for the mortgage. Unfortunately many women were misinformed about their rights. They were often told that the DHSS was obliged to pay the interest on a mortgage if the husband was not paying it and they were receiving supplementary benefits.

Responsibility: Housing departments should take overall responsibility for housing single people and provide a wide range of accommodation for them, a report prepared for the Personal Social Services Council says today.

It says the number of single householders in Britain rose from 12 per cent of the total in 1961 to 18 per cent a decade later, yet housing policies have taken little account of their needs. Councilors and housing officials tended to look wanting to live alone with social disapproval.

Policy and Provision for the Single Homeless: A Position Paper. Madeline Drake and Tony Birch (Personal Social Services Council, Brook House, 216 Torrington Place, London, WC1E 7HN, £1.50).

New body to link missionary work proposed

By a Staff Reporter

A new coordinating body to take care of the Church of England's missionary work was recommended in a report yesterday. It would bring together all the voluntary societies, official church groups, and other church-related organizations.

The report, issued by the General Synod of the Church of England, said the last searching mission of mission work was held in 1949.

The new report said that in 1950 we were sending missionaries to countries with very high levels of any mutually or religiously motivated work. We thought that it was something we did where else.

The report said that in the past 30 years the Church has declined. Report of the Working Party on the Church's Missionary Societies (Information Office, 200).

Range of simple packs doubled

International Stores

day announced that it is more than doubling the range of low-priced "Simple" goods in its 630 national and Wallis shops.

International introduced selected goods in single packs in July, when prices were guaranteed for three months. The prices now to be held until the end of January. On 10 more lines added to the range in September, 50-ace being introduced.

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CONSERVATIVE CONFERENCE/BLACKPOOL

Sir Geoffrey Howe pledges emergency reform on capital gains in tax-cutting package

Setting out the conditions for a return to prosperity, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, outlined to the conference the wide tax reforms and reductions that he said were at the heart of his programme.

But he implored the party representatives in the audience to be under no illusion that it would be easy. It would take time to repair the damage that the "taxes of error" had done to the economy.

The Conservative Party was ready to accept the case for higher taxes on spending because people endorsed the principle that "pay as you spend" was far more acceptable and sensible than "pay as you earn".

A Conservative government would lift the tax burden on higher-income earners, cut substantially the basic rate of income tax and raise substantially the threshold at which people would be liable to pay tax.

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Sir Geoffrey Howe: "Sack them and back us."

had been in the mind of young William Hague. They had not even heard that good news about the economy caused the Conservatives no dismay.

The Government had begun to show that in their hearts they knew the Conservatives were right. Almost every improvement that had taken place was the result of a step away from the policies on which Labour was elected.

Due to Mr. Healey's mismanagement the pound had lost more of its value more quickly than ever before, the average family was £8 a week worse off in real terms than three years ago, the country produced no more goods than it did seven years ago and the debt was three times as large as when the Conservatives left office.

Mr. Healey claimed to have conquered inflation. That was a subject on which Mr. Healey had conducted himself as though truth was a scarce commodity to be used very sparingly, if at all.

Even his colleague, Mr. Joel Barnett, had been obliged last week to challenge Mr. Healey's latest claim. "How Mr. Healey must squirm in the presence of a col-

league with a greater respect for the truth than himself."

The fact was that the man who claimed to be solving the crisis was the very man who created the economic chaos a year ago. "We can have about as much confidence in his fitness for the task as we would have had if Nero had been appointed in charge of the fire brigade."

The harsh logic of parliamentary arithmetic had cropped the Government doing yet more damaging things. The Liberal Party was trying to claim credit for that.

That was nonsense. If Labour were to secure a majority the Liberals would be cast aside with about as much ceremony as a pair of old boots.

The pound had been made more secure only because the balance of payments was moving into credit and that owed nothing to North Sea oil. It was providence that put oil beneath the sea and private enterprise that brought it out.

The electoral prospect was not unlike that at the end of the war: six years of socialist misery followed by more than a decade of Tory prosperity. Their most important task was to rebuild the bridge of confidence between politics and the British people, to promise less and to perform better.

Quitting his proposed tax reforms, Sir Geoffrey said it was intolerable that those who worked should be less well rewarded than those who did not.

It was equally foolish to savage the rewards of savings and investment, and appropriate they would revise the entire structure of capital taxes.

But first they needed emergency measures and they proposed to introduce early reforms. They would ensure that capital gains were taxed only when they were real.

They would draw the youth of capital transfer tax, for they had no use for a tax that discouraged investment, destroyed jobs and prevented thriving businesses from being handed on from father to son.

Above all they would cur the investment income surcharge.

Rotterdam, Oct. 12.—Police have arrested three Dutch men and a woman for suspected connections with the West German terrorist organization, the Red Army Group, the Justice Ministry said today.

The arrests, in Rotterdam and the nearby town of Capelle aan den IJssel, were made on Friday.

The ministry described the four as sympathizers of the Red Army Group but said it did not think there was any direct link between them and the kidnapping of Dr. Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

The ministry said police carried out house searches in Rotterdam and Capelle in which they found a number of firearms, police uniforms and action plans.—Reuter.

Our Paris Correspondent writes: The Paris Appeal Court has turned down an application to free a West German lawyer, Herr Klaus Croissant, who was a defence lawyer in the Baader-Meinhof trial.

He is wanted in Germany to stand trial for offences relating to the way he conducted the defence.

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WEST EUROPE

Gaullist cold turns to Giscardian warmth as President Tito arrives for rare visit to Paris

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct. 12

President Giscard d'Estaing today met his nearest counterpart in the communist bloc, President Tito of Yugoslavia, who landed at Orly airport for a three-day official visit.

To both men, independence from the super powers is vital to détente and to the survival and importance of their countries.

President Giscard d'Estaing told President Tito in a well-considered speech: "We must act to help détente and cooperation between nations. Much remains to be done to ensure security on our continent and our two countries can contribute towards it."

The Yugoslav leader was greeted with similar ceremony to that accorded President Brezhnev when he visited Paris last June. Four Mirage fighter-bombers accompanied his arrival from the moment it crossed the French border and troops fired a 21-gun salute when he stepped on French soil.

President Tito told M. Giscard d'Estaing in an arrival speech that they shared views on many international issues and on the means for solving them.

During the visit the two Presidents are to have three private sessions of talks covering five main topics. The most important are détente, including the present Belgrade conference, and disarmament. They will also talk about speeding the North-South dialogue to the forum of the United Nations; about the Middle East; and about China and the Soviet Union in the light of President Tito's recent visits to these two countries.

This official visit marks President Tito's return from the cold to which he was consigned during the early days of the Fifth Republic under General de Gaulle. His last official visit to France was in 1956.

General de Gaulle never had dealings with him and President Pompidou resented to the extent of according him a working visit in 1970.

But President Giscard d'Estaing has been attracted by the independent position that Yugoslavia has maintained against Soviet pressures and last December he paid an official visit there. By the end, it was clear that a friendship be-

tween the two countries was emerging. It was largely at the suggestion of France that Belgrade was chosen for the review of the Helsinki agreement.

For President Tito the journey to Paris will bring back memories of the days before the last war when he was sent here in 1936 to organize the dispatch of Yugoslav troops to the Republican front in the Spanish civil war.

As secretary of the banned Yugoslav Communist Party, he used Paris as a base for reorganizing the party in 1937.

Strict security has been imposed for the visit. About 5,000 police have been mobilized to guard the routes to be followed around the city and to protect the Hotel Marigny, the state guest house, where he will be staying.

The French authorities have also been given a list of 300 Yugoslavs not to be allowed into France during the visit. A further 45 Yugoslavs in France are being checked by police twice a day and another 22 have been sent to the island of Porquerolles in the Mediterranean for the duration of the visit.

From Philip Webster
Luxembourg, Oct. 12

Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, who was the minister responsible for the negotiations leading up to Britain's entry into the European Community, today strongly supported the applications of Spain, Greece and Portugal for membership.

Addressing the European Parliament as leader of the British Conservative delegation, Mr. Rippon called for effective negotiations with the applicant countries to begin without delay.

In an obvious reference to Mr. Callaghan's recent letter to the Labour Party setting out the Government's attitude to the EEC, Mr. Rippon said that enlargement would give new strength to European democracy: "I repudiate any arguments to the effect that enlargement is to be welcomed because it will dilute the Community or hold back in any way the aim of European unity," he said.

He suggested that time limits should be set for the negotiations. The Community should envisage terms being agreed with Greece in 1979 and a treaty of accession being signed in January, 1980.

The Community, he said, must beware of the dangers of delay. "If we keep the new applicants for membership waiting in the wings for too long then they may well leave the theatre altogether."

Mr. Rippon's words were echoed by many speakers in a debate on Community enlargement.

Herr Egon Klepsch, a West German Christian Democrat, was applauded loudly when he rejected the idea that enlargement would water down European integration.

"Our views are different from those speaking last week in Brighton and the ideas expressed in Mr. Callaghan's letter saying that an enlarged Community would eventually become a kind of loose free trade area," he said.

Mr. Henri Simonet, the Belgian Foreign Minister, and president of the Council of Ministers said that enlargement would strengthen the internal development of the Community.

Parliamentary report, page 18

Bomb damages police office in Brittany

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Four 'Red Army' sympathizers held in Holland

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Restraint urged in German dispute over terrorism

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Oct. 12

President Walter Scheel today urged the West German press not to abuse its power and whip up irrational feelings among the public in discussing the causes of terrorism.

For the second time in five days he warned the country that it was in danger of splitting into two enemy camps, left and right, each accusing the other of responsibility for terrorism.

A fresh indication of the heated emotional atmosphere which is worrying President Scheel has been provided by the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU) in the shape of a "documentation" of left-wingers' comments on terrorism.

It consisted of 33 pages of quotations, some of them several years old, by socialist politicians, authors, theologians and professors which, the party claimed, showed the tendency to "underestimate, play down and whitewash" the causes and effects of terrorism.

Quotations from the Nobel prize-winning author, Heinrich Böll, the philosopher, Herbert Marcuse, and the theologian, Helmut Gollwitzer, were in-

cluded under a heading "agitation against the free state".

Phrases by Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, Herr Willy Brandt, the Socialist leader, two Cabinet ministers and the head of the Federal Criminal Office were included under a section devoted to "playing down and appeasement".

The Free Democrats party in the Government coalition responded by ordering 1,000 copies to be distributed to visitors as an example of "the typical reflection of the spirit of McCarthyism today".

West Germany's predominantly right-wing press has also played a leading role in the argument and was asked by President Scheel today to watch its language. The press should avoid whipping up prejudices and irrational feelings with emotion-laden words. Language, he said, should be an instrument of conviction "not a bludgeon to strike the other side dead".

Herr Scheel said there was mounting disorder about the press in West Germany; citizens felt they were not being properly informed.

Callaghan line on EEC rejected by Mr Rippon

From Philip Webster
Luxembourg, Oct. 12

Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, who was the minister responsible for the negotiations leading up to Britain's entry into the European Community, today strongly supported the applications of Spain, Greece and Portugal for membership.

Addressing the European Parliament as leader of the British Conservative delegation, Mr. Rippon called for effective negotiations with the applicant countries to begin without delay.

In an obvious reference to Mr. Callaghan's recent letter to the Labour Party setting out the Government's attitude to the EEC, Mr. Rippon said that enlargement would give new strength to European democracy: "I repudiate any arguments to the effect that enlargement is to be welcomed because it will dilute the Community or hold back in any way the aim of European unity," he said.

He suggested that time limits should be set for the negotiations. The Community should envisage terms being agreed with Greece in 1979 and a treaty of accession being signed in January, 1980.

The Community, he said, must beware of the dangers of delay. "If we keep the new applicants for membership waiting in the wings for too long then they may well leave the theatre altogether."

Mr. Rippon's words were echoed by many speakers in a debate on Community enlargement.

Herr Egon Klepsch, a West German Christian Democrat, was applauded loudly when he rejected the idea that enlargement would water down European integration.

"Our views are different from those speaking last week in Brighton and the ideas expressed in Mr. Callaghan's letter saying that an enlarged Community would eventually become a kind of loose free trade area," he said.

Mr. Henri Simonet, the Belgian Foreign Minister, and president of the Council of Ministers said that enlargement would strengthen the internal development of the Community.

Parliamentary report, page 18

Bomb damages police office in Brittany

Quimper, Brittany, Oct. 12.—A bomb exploded in police headquarters here early today causing damage but no injuries. It was the twenty-fourth explosion this year in Brittany.

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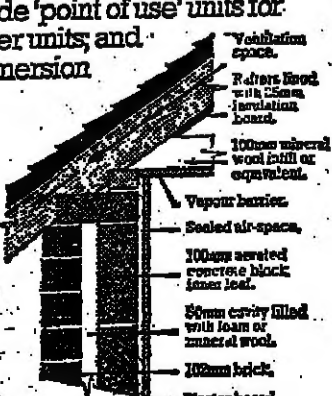
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OVERSEAS

Troops on alert in North Yemen capital after assassination of President and his brother

Sana'a, Oct. 12.—North Yemen's new rulers today ordered paratroops and armoured vehicles to key points in the capital, Sana'a, following the assassination of President Ibrahim al-Hamdi.

The state-controlled Sana'a radio said President Hamdi, who was 34, and his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Abdullah al-Hamdi, had been killed last night by "criminal hands". It gave no details of the identity or motives of the assassins.

Informal sources in Sana'a, contacted by telephone from Bahrain, said the new rulers had imposed a blanket of secrecy on the circumstances of the assassinations.

The Iraqi news agency reported from Sana'a that a third North Yemen leader had also been assassinated. It said the Lieutenant-Colonel Ali Kannaas, commander of the armoured wing of the 40,000-man armed forces.

Colonel Kannaas was a brother-in-law of President Hamdi who came to power in a bloodless military coup on June 13, 1974.

The Iraqi news agency said the three were killed at midnight. Armoured cars had been seen in the streets around the radio station and the armed forces headquarters in the evening, which suggested a pre-planned and armed forces involvement.

The Iraqi diplomatic sources in close touch with Yemeni officials said they believed the assassinations were connected with a tribal rebellion last July, reported to have been when Government MIG fighters and tanks attacked dissidents occupying the towns of Khamir and Sadaa.

Sana'a radio said today the country would now be run by a three-man presidential council headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmed Hussain al-Ghashmi, a member of the 50,000-strong Hashed tribe, which is said to have led last July's rebellion.

The radio said the council also included Mr Abdul-Aziz Abdulhadi, the Prime Minister, and Major Abdullah Abdul Alim, commander of paratroop forces.

Diplomatic sources reported tribal resentment against the President after his Government failed to implement an agreement sponsored by Saudi Arabia intended to redress grievances among some of an estimated 400 tribes. Most are staunchly conservative and opposed to moves towards modernizing the backward country.

But observers here said there were signs that last night's assassination was not merely a tribal affair in a country which controls an important stretch of coastline.

The Sana'a Government's Marxist neighbours in South Yemen promptly denounced the killings as an imperialist plot to undermine both countries.

The assassinations came at a time when moves towards unity between conservative North Yemen and the Marxist South Yemen appeared to be gathering pace.

President Salem Robayy Ali of South Yemen visited North Yemen three times this year for the first summit meetings between the two states since they concluded an agreement to work towards unity.

Peter Hopkirk writes: Colonel Hamdi came to power four years after the end of a civil war that lasted for more than seven years.

Fought between supporters of the royal family, backed by Saudi Arabia, and the republicans, aided by the Egyptians, it cost some 200,000 lives and caused grave and lasting damage to the country's agriculture-based economy.

At the age of 35, Colonel Hamdi was one of the youngest heads of state in the world. He followed from his moderate policies aimed at lifting North Yemen out of the Middle Ages into the twentieth century.

Except in the north, where the tribes supported the royalist cause during the 1962-70 civil war, he enjoyed considerable popularity among ordinary Yemenis.

However, orderly succession, his death will be a severe blow to the nation's efforts to equip itself for the twentieth century.

Most observers of Yemeni politics in London suspect the northern tribes of being implicated. President Hamdi's Government has long had trouble with these former supporters of the imams, or royal family.

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Demonstrators from an organization called Tax Equity for Americans Abroad protest outside the United States Embassy in London yesterday over their alleged unfair taxation.

Colonel Mengistu tries to rally his troops

Djibouti, Oct. 12.—Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu, the Ethiopian head of state, has flown to the front-line city of Harer and taken a last look at its defences before an impending attack by Somali forces, according to informed sources in Djibouti.

His visit to the front seemed intended to ensure that Army's Third Division would stand and fight in the crucial battle for the eastern mountains.

A month ago Colonel Mengistu visited a threatened tank and radar base at Jijiga. But in a battle there soon after, the Third Division mutinied and fled before the advancing Somalis.

The division's base is Harer, a mountain-top citadel. Its soldiers have suffered a long series of defeats by the Somalis in the Ogaden desert further south.

The sources in the former French territory of Djibouti, said that even as the colonel visited Harer, Ethiopian militiamen suffered hundreds of casualties fighting Somali forces for high ground dominating the approaches to the town.

Soviet arms—rocket artillery, tanks and anti-aircraft missiles—have just reached Harer and the railway town of Dire Dawa, according to the sources.

Ethiopia turned from the United States to the Soviet Union for arms supplies last spring.

The sources said Colonel Mengistu has also visited Assab, the only Ethiopian port still functioning normally and the lifeline of the war effort of the Marxist military Government against the Somalis.

Nairobi, Oct. 12.—Somali guerrillas said today that they had killed 131 Ethiopians in fighting on Bakaka mountain, 25 miles east of the ancient walled city of Harer. The mountain commands a road on the Somali axis of advance in the Ogaden war.

Diplomats in Addis Ababa said the Ethiopian military Government appeared to have imposed a news blackout on the war. There had been no report from the eastern front in the official press for almost two weeks.

Ethiopia Radio claimed today that Iraq has agreed to support the Somali war effort with a grant of \$400m (£230m) as well as a force of 3,000 men.

The radio said the decision was taken by Iraq's Supreme Revolutionary Council at a meeting on August 15.—Reuters and Agence France-Press.

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In brief

Space shuttle's new success

Edwards Air Force Base, California, Oct. 12.—Enterprise, America's 75-ton space shuttle, soared in free flight to a perfect landing today after its first brief test without a stabilizing tail cone.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials said they regarded the fourth and toughest flight of the craft as successful, despite some buffeting winds.

Ex-Premier's return

Athens, Oct. 12.—Mr Panayotis Canellopoulos, aged 75, the former Greek Prime Minister, announced his return to politics after a 10-year absence. He is to stand in the November general election as an independent.

Balloons fail

Washington, Oct. 12.—Two American balloons — Mr Dewey Reinhard and Mr Charles Stephenson — abandoned their attempt to cross the Atlantic and came down in the sea 50 miles south-east of the Nova Scotia coast.

Extradition demand

Prague, Oct. 12.—Czechoslovakia is seeking the extradition of the man and woman who hijacked a Czechoslovak airliner to Frankfurt, and asked for political asylum in West Germany.

Minister dismissed

Brasilia, Oct. 12.—President Geisel has dismissed Brazil's Army Minister, General Sylvio Couto Coelho da Froux, for personal reasons, the presidential palace announced.

US accused of 'futile Belgrade propaganda'

Belgrade, Oct. 12.—American diplomats have been using the European security conference for "futile propaganda" attacks, Mr Vuli Vorontsov, the Soviet delegate, protested at a closed plenary session today.

They had injected a discordant note into the debate.

The Belgrade meeting should not be turned into an "arena of psychological warfare", he declared. The nations who signed the final act in Helsinki did not want vital problems listed there distorted.

Mr Vorontsov counter-attacked after seven days of discussion, in which the United States and its Western allies have sought to keep the spotlight on human rights.

He avoided mentioning the United States by name, but Soviet and American officials said he was clearly alluding to a lengthy catalogue of alleged Soviet block abuses of human rights presented by Mr Arthur Goldberg, the American delegate, and other American speakers.

The Soviet charge was immediately rejected by the American delegation. "We seek no confrontation here and we expect none," they said.

Mr Vorontsov also criticized the linking of trade tariff concessions with political questions "which have nothing to do with trade relations".

He was referring to the 1974 United States Trade Act which barred the granting of most-favoured-nation trading status to countries failing to allow free emigration. The trade act was mainly directed against Soviet restrictions on Jewish emigration.—Reuters.

He did not dispute the theory that there could be intelligent life in other solar systems.

However, Mr Yuri Gromov, director of the Pulkovo meteorological observatory, was quoted by Tass as saying of the September 20 sighting: "The meteorological workers of Karelia have never before registered similar phenomena. It remains an enigma what caused this."—UPI.

He added that this was his last warning to Kenya.

The radio said later that President Amin had today commissioned two new squadrons of MIG17 and Mig21 aircraft. They had been supplied by the Soviet Union to replace aircraft destroyed by Israeli troops in their raid on Entebbe airport last year.

President Amin expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Union for supplying the aircraft and the instructors to train the pilots.

Uganda radio said the ceremony was followed by an air exercise on the Uganda-Tanzania border.

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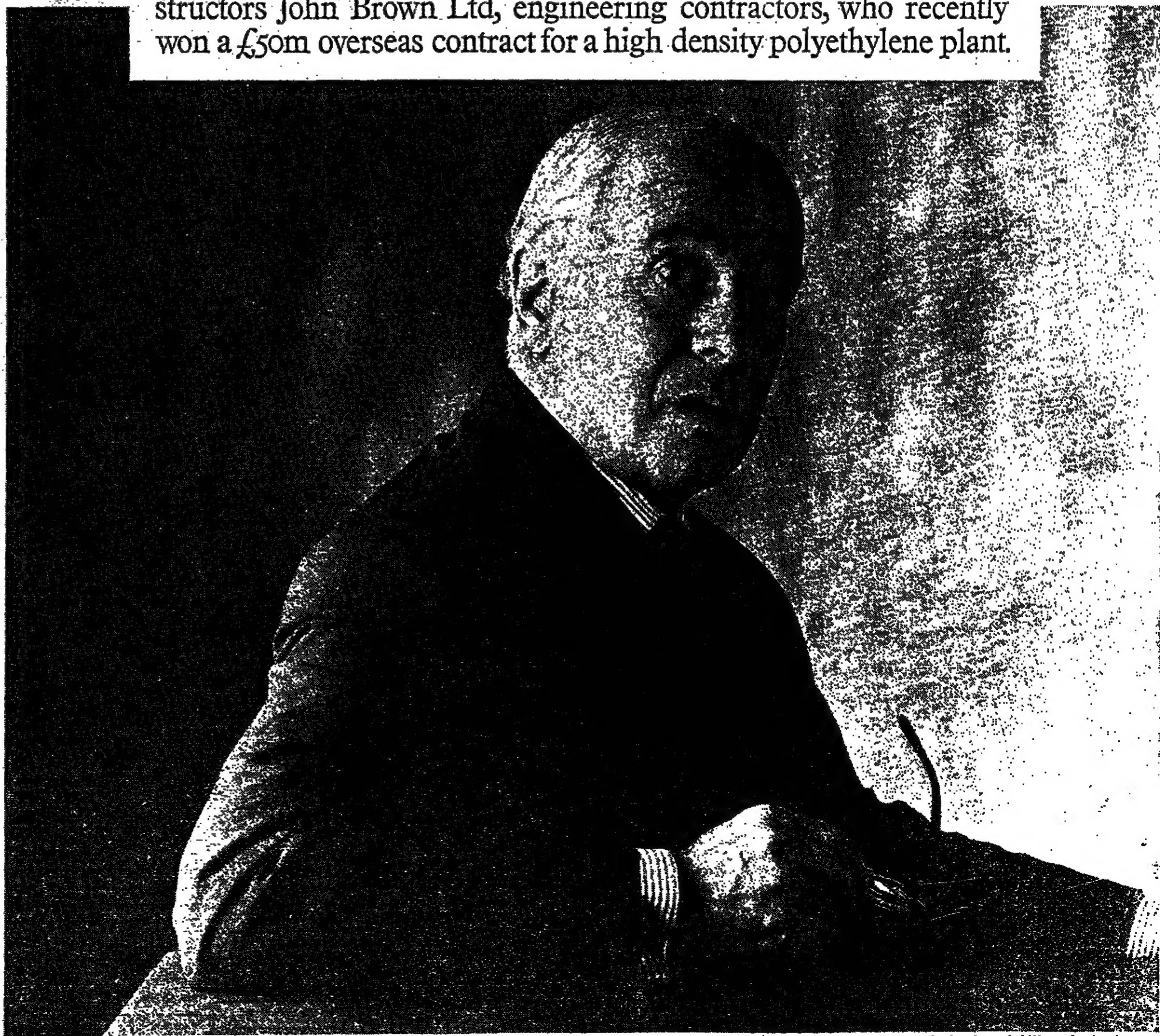
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Mr F.P. Korn OBE is Marketing and Sales Director of Constructors John Brown Ltd, engineering contractors, who recently won a £50m overseas contract for a high density polyethylene plant.



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INSURANCE FOR BRITISH EXPORTERS

Golf

Chance for Marsh to relax and add to his list of conquests

From Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

St Nom la Breteche, Oct 12
Someone asked Graham Marsh last week after his world match-play championship victory in how many different countries he had won his 27 career victories. His reply was non-committal but what ever the number—they stretch from Scotland to Tokyo via Switzerland, the United States and Australia—this self-acknowledged globe-trotter has the chance this week to add France to the list.

He is competing with seven others of five different nationalities for the Lanxess Trophy one of those limited but elite tournaments that seem to suit the present. It had all the appearance of a gallant but doomed enterprise. Instead it persevered until it has now attained a prominent position in French golf.

Like its sister tournament in Belgium, the Donald Swales Trophy, it attracts more attention than any other golfing event in its respective countries. Golfers of other countries refer to it freely now as the Longcomb, a certain mark of recognition. Another sign that it has come of

age is its expansion from three rounds to four.
The 20-year-olds, Faldo and Ballesteros, will have a chance here to continue their rivalry which has been one of the brightest topics of the European tour this season. Faldo is enthroned in a grand hotel with the others in the centre of Paris and is apparently fit. Ballesteros's appetite for the game has by no means diminished if last week is anything to go by. The same may not be true of Marsh who took a good deal out of himself on the path to victory and who said each one of his four 36-hole matches felt like a tournament in itself.

His challenge for the year is not yet completed. Four tournaments in Australia and one in Japan lie ahead of him. In addition to a television series in Hawaii, it would be difficult for him not to regard this event in its elegant surroundings as a relaxation and a breathing space.

He has built a fine record outside the United States yet, in this golden year for him, his victory in the Heritage tournament in South Carolina will always stand out. He went to that country to convince himself that he could beat the Americans on their own ground. Once he had done that

he reckoned he would never stand in awe of them again in other parts of the world. He won there and he won quickly, thus saving himself a deal of frustration.
One who has a strong motive to prevail here will be Gary Player, abruptly dismissed from the tournament last week and facing the man who has usurped his throne in that event. It has happened to him before and he has come back but each year it gets harder.

The field is completed by Arnold Palmer, the father of international golf on the continent who will open the proceedings by driving a ball into the Eiffel Tower into the gardens below: Jean Garaiside, for the home crowds who will flock here; George Burns, of the United States heavy brigade, and Gene Littler, a newcomer well into his forties. Watching such a swing as Littler's in such a picturesque setting is a sound and suitably harmonious note on which to bring the professional season to a close in Europe.

The course as well as the tournament has grown up in the past decade. The turf has matured into a rich carpet and the trees have become adult, thus making their presence felt more strongly. It will also be playing long.

Higgins' best does not count as record

Joe Higgins recorded the best ever score over the Foxhills course, with 69, three-under-par, in the third round of the European Tourament Players' Division qualifying school yesterday.

Unfortunately it will not count as a record, as the players are playing preferred lies. However, it gave 19-year-old Higgins, attached to Nuneham, a 54-hole total of 229 and improved his chances of gaining one of the 100 players' cards to be issued today at the end of the daunting 72 holes test. Those successful in obtaining their tickets will be able to compete on the European tour next year.

Higgins qualified at the school last year, but failed to prequalify in six events.
Tony Price came within minutes of being disqualified. He arrived on the tee almost an hour late and was penalised the maximum of four strokes. Had he been over 60 minutes later, under PGA rules he would have been ruled out. Price failed to check his starting time last night.

First round: R. Boyle (Walsall) 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

First round: R. Boyle (Walsall) 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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But being Volvo we couldn't just sit back and relax. So
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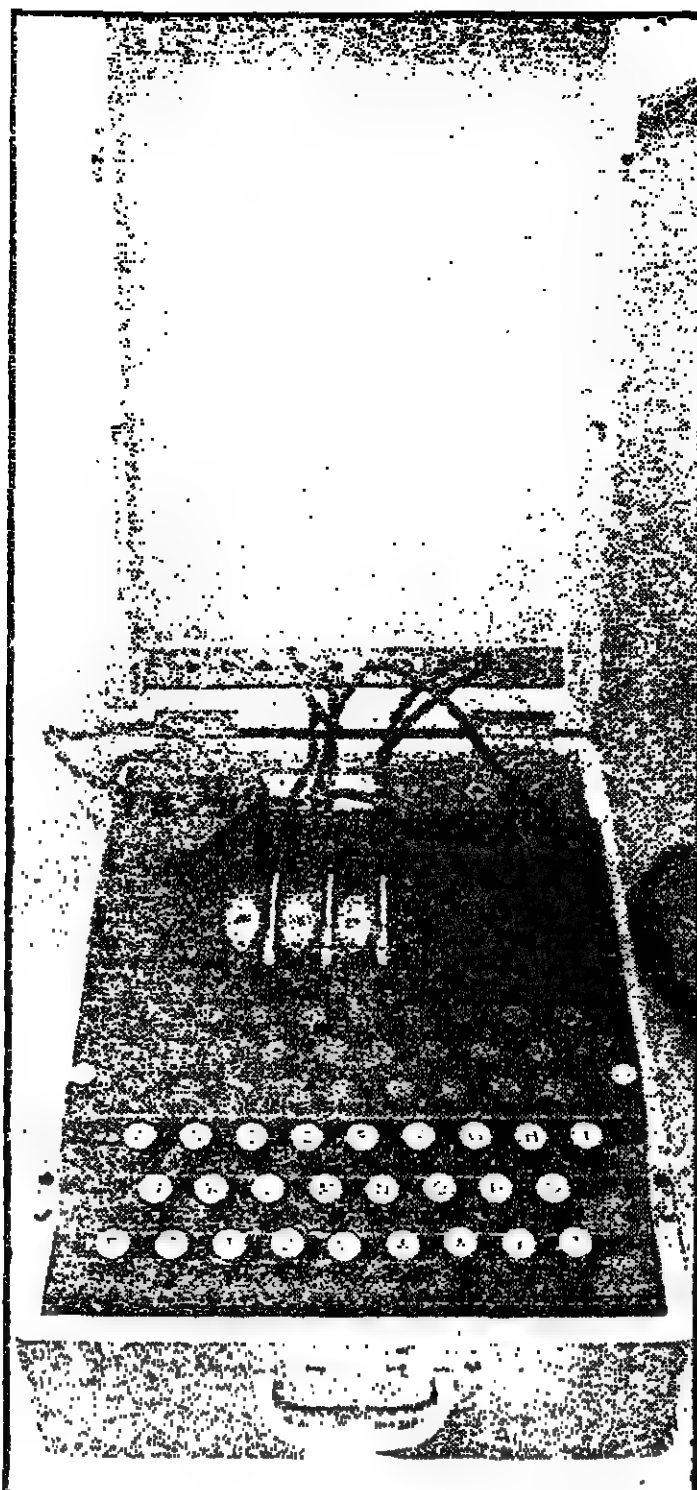
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IT'S GETTING BETTER ALL THE TIME.

Will wartime reputations stand the Enigma test?



The German Enigma machine, on show at the British Genius exhibition in Battersea Park, London.

A goldstream of material from the Second World War will be opened up for scholarly probers at the Public Record Office in Kew on Monday morning. The deposition of intelligence documents, based on intercepted German messages, will signal the start of an open season on a host of political and military reputations.

The genius of a Churchill, the flair of a Montgomery and the poise of an Alexander may look a good deal less impressive when it is known just how much advance information they possessed about the enemy's intentions.

News of "Ultra", the last great secret of the war which for so long shrouded the breaking of the German Enigma machine by M16 cryptographers at Bletchley Park, has been trickling out for several years. A number of books have been written around the subject. Some official historians were privy to the secret, others were not. All the unofficial writers laboured under the disadvantage of not having any papers against which to test memory and impression.

In successive tranches over the next year or two, the material that was fed down the line daily from Bletchley to the ser-

vice intelligence directorates in Whitehall will emerge for public scrutiny. Messages sent direct from Bletchley to commanders in the field, for reasons of brevity, should also appear.

The codebreakers were regularly cracking Enigma from the spring of 1940 using the earliest computers ever to be built, a British "first" concealed from the public until the 1970s.

The first area to be reworked will probably be the Battle of the Atlantic. German naval intelligence was breaking the Royal Navy's code at certain times, just as Bletchley was cracking theirs. It will be an inspired historian who finally sorts out from British and German sources just how much each side knew about the other at any given point during the struggle against the U-boats.

The last war is about to be rethought, not by veteran warriors moving pepper pots and matchsticks, representing phantom armies and fleets, across the tables at the "in and out", but by scholars using the weaponry of the archive.

The result should be revisionist history at its best.

Peter Hennessy

CAMBRIDGE

High jinks round the quad, punting on the river, elegance at the May Balls... Is the popular image of Cambridge still a reality? Are its students still an elite, perpetuating privilege from generation to generation? Where does the fabulous wealth of the colleges come from and how is it spent? And how does the city of Cambridge live with its illustrious university? Peter Wilby investigates these questions in a special four-page report in The Times Higher Education Supplement.

Also: Christopher Andrew on the threat to historical research posed by careless and careful "weeding" of government documents.

Available from newsagents every Friday

THE TIMES
Higher Education
SUPPLEMENT.

Why the Russians may choose Turkey as the weak spot in the West's defences

The forgotten land that could become a vital battleground for Nato



The arrows show what are thought to be likely lines of any Warsaw Pact assault on Nato's south-eastern flank—in Greek and Turkish Thrace, and into Eastern Turkey, supported by amphibious landings along the Black Sea.

Ani, Soviet-Turkish border. Here on the Eastern rim of the Western alliance, beyond the rapid River Arpacay in its deep ravine, lies one of the best illustrations of overkill anywhere. An electric fence, watchtowers, guard dogs and a patchwork of minefields present the stern face of the Soviet Union to a Turkish peasant, his lean goats and the ancient ruined city of Ani deserted after an earthquake in 1319. This wild plateau, 4,390 feet above sea level and somewhat to the east of Moscow, might well be described as Nato's most forgotten land.

Forgotten, perhaps, because the main focal point of Western worries over its south-eastern flank, has always been the Dardanelles, which the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) lists together with the Baltic and central Germany as essential to the defence of Europe as a whole. This is why Turkey's 1st Army, with its headquarters at Istanbul and units on both sides of the Straits, is the most assiduously maintained of the country's three main armies, with the biggest single allocation of the country's slender military resources.

Historic Russian ambitions to exert some sort of control over their access to the Black Sea, together with the obvious advantages to the Warsaw Pact of using the Aegean ports of Kavala, Thessaloniki and Alexandroupolis have led to fears for the vulnerability of Greek and Turkish Thrace, where in parts only 12 miles of rolling terrain separate Bulgaria from direct access to the Mediterranean.

Moreover Nato's South East Land Forces commanders at Izmir argue that while Soviet postwar ambitions in central Europe have been largely realized, their interest in the south has deepened. This is partly because of the growth of the Soviet navy, partly because of the reopening of

the Suez Canal and, more specifically, because the 1973 Arab oil embargo indicated how easily Western productivity could be crippled by striking at Middle East oilfields.

This has led to increasing concern over Eastern Turkey which sticks out like a sore thumb between Soviet land and air routes to the Gulf. In the unlikely event of war between Nato and the Warsaw Pact, Russian forces would see obvious advantages in striking south across this great stumbling plain—in preference to the alternative of advancing through Iran—perhaps, even linking up with Arab armies to the south.

There is also the obvious advantage of opening up on two fronts against Turkey's large but ill-equipped army. An attack into eastern Turkey would not only tie up Turkey's 3rd Army, which is thinly deployed along the 312-mile Soviet border from its headquarters at Erzurum, deep in the An-

dolu mountains, but would also probably involve units of the 2nd Army at Konya in the south-east.

The threat to eastern Turkey is presented by 12 Soviet divisions in the Trans-Caucasus with another six divisions further north acting as reinforcements. Officers of 3rd Army's 14th Mechanized Brigade at Kars, 30 miles west of here, project a first echelon assault of three Russian motor rifle divisions, with a total of nearly 800 tanks—although it is also true that most of the Soviet units in the Caucasian military districts are only category-3 divisions—maintained in peacetime at only one third of their proper establishment.

(This means they would need time to build up to wartime strength.) Soviet ground forces would be supported by Hind attack helicopters and by fixed wing aircraft including medium bombers like Badgers, Backfires and Blenders, operating from bases in the Ukraine.

diars themselves—most of whom in the 3rd Army have to undergo intensive commando-style training, in winter and summer, among the rearing escarpments in Anatolia, although Turkey spends 6.8 per cent of its gross national product on defence, a higher proportion than any of her Nato allies, it has so far been little impact upon the modernization programme now under way.

The standards of discipline in the 3rd Army are impressive, and sometimes over-impressive. But it is inferior in firepower and mobility, and critically short of modern anti-tank weapons which are imperative if the modern threat is to be kept high. Nato commanders point particularly to the damaging effects of the United States arms embargo which continues to hinder the process of modernization.

President Ford last year agreed to a \$1,000m package of grants and loans over the next four years in return for which Turkey would lift its retaliatory ban on United States monitoring stations in the country. But so far only \$175m has been released this year under the Carter administration, with the rest dependant upon further progress towards a solution of the Cyprus problem. Difficulties have arisen over maintenance and spare parts, particularly in relation to the Turkish air force. About 40 per cent of Greek and Turkish aircraft in this south-eastern corner of the alliance date back to the 1950s.

All this underlines the importance of Nato reinforcements in wartime. But there are worries over whether those planned reinforcements will be enough, whether they will arrive in time and whether there are adequate reception facilities for them when they do arrive. There is also a shortage of bilateral defence agreements with neighbouring

states which could ease the problems of reinforcement. In the border areas, Turkish soldiers are unduly distrustful of Greeks, whom they regard as their traditional enemy contrast to the Greeks. Russian lieutenants were common in eastern Turkey this year after ma to swim to safety across Arpacay. A Turkish soldier became something of a local hero recently when he crossed a frontier for a bet and a Kachinsk rifle—though he managed this despite

On the other hand, Turkish authorities are careful to provide the Soviet and visitors are even asked to point at the Soviet for fear that this might harm. Access to Mount, is even more strictly a

The Soviet and I governments are nearing pletion of a joint hydro scheme 12 miles to the of here, which will power and irrigation for sides of the border. single line railway suze crosses the border—n does a main road—along exports pass with no their normal difficulty be the two countries.

In the warm autumn shine, it neither looks sounds like a battlefield. Nato commanders are so anxious to remind the that one day it could become one.

Heary Stant
Defence Correspondent

Ronald Butt

The Tory hawks will not risk being put to flight

Some Conservatives believe that the general election will come in the spring; hardly any think it will be later than next autumn. It was natural, therefore, that the Tories should be as anxious to sink their differences as Blackpool as Labour have been to do the same at Brighton.

Yet the Conservatives' unity is a good deal less contrived than that of their rivals. Whereas Labour remains essentially divided about what its aims should be in a society which they controlled after the next election, the Conservatives are united in their policy without any artificiality. Such differences as exist are about means, not ends, and Tuesday's debate on the closed shop illustrated the point clearly. All Conservatives detest the closed shop and the question is only how to tackle it.

Although the party managers fudged the differences in the rank and file of the conference which would have tested the strength of those who wanted to ban the closed shop outright, the sense of the meeting was not distorted. It is clear that, on a vote, the "ultras" on this question would have been overwhelmingly defeated. Few Tories would go as far as to agree with the Conservative trade unionists who (sensibly) argue that Conservative trade unionists ought to sort out their questions for themselves; asserted sweepingly: "It is

nothing to do with governments how unions and employers sort out their affairs."

But the Conservative Party generally—and not least those who oppose the folly of attempting to control wages by legislation—have taken the point that it would be folly renewed to try to pass a law against the closed shop which might prove unenforceable, and worse still to threaten such a law now and then back down.

The educational approach, and patient work to harness public opinion to support the prevention of abuses, is obviously the right way. The mood of the Conservative Party was expressed in what was, in conference terms, a brilliant speech by Mr Norman Tebbit, the MP for Chingford and a former trade unionist, who is on the popular right of the Tory party. Asserting both his dislike of the closed shop and the fact that it has no quarrel with the unions, he said: "I am a hawk, but I am not a kamikaze pilot. I am a dove but I am not a chicken."

That summed it up. [Yesterday at Blackpool, Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Tory shadow social security minister declared a future Conservative government intends to take positive action to help the family. The family (rather than the concept of national service) is in political terms, particularly appealing to Tories.

Of course, the family is no less important in practice to Labour voters than to Tories. The family is the essential cement of working class life as it is really lived despite the increasing social pressures which seek to crack it.

But in socialist ideology it is an idea that is uncomfortable. I sat through most of the speeches at the Labour conference last week, and do not remember hearing it mentioned—though I could have missed an odd reference.

At Labour conferences, you will hear of the rights of women, children, the old, the poor and the minorities—but you will not hear much about the family—and the explanation is not hard to find.

The family (certainly as a self-supporting unit) is the principal challenge to the idea of the state as the far-reaching dispenser of social justice and the great distributor of resources between this group and that. A platonic ideal to be attained by bureaucratic action.

Quite naturally, this challenge of the family to the state is not one which alarms the Tories. The contrary. Mr Jenkin did not even fear to say from his party platform: "A loving family is worth more than all the psychiatrists in Britain put together."

Well, most of us know it is—and the happiness of a family depends, more than anything else, on the willingness of a

mother to devote herself to it as a matter of priority: the problems of latchkey children are increasingly a cause for concern. Yet the way that Labour's tax policies have recently worked has become an incentive to the working mother, and it tends to encourage women to go to work by making the family standard of living depend on what they earn.

Labour's tax allowances usually favour the family where both parents work. The woman who works as a full time mother, it seems, is virtually deemed not to be an equal worker. Mr Jenkin proposes to redress the balance by child benefits and, perhaps, tax credits. Equal opportunities for the full time mother is a concept which will echo the common sense of many ordinary people in the country. I do not know what the Equal Opportunities Commission will make of it. But it could even be quite useful at a time of high industrial unemployment if it helps more women to stay at home—quite apart from its value to human happiness.

Other words heard at Blackpool which would be improper to mention at a Labour conference are "overmanaging" and "productivity". They are, by common consent in daily conversation, at the root of many of our national difficulties. And a whole debate hinged on these problems at the Tory conference, which were the

theme of much of Sir Keith Joseph's speech on industrial relations on Tuesday. But it is as impossible to imagine the Labour conference arranging a debate to discuss overmanaging or productivity as one on the family.

Those who carry to the Labour conference the voting cards which have the big figures on them—and who therefore have the weight and the purses on which Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey depend—were not exactly eager to talk about this subject.

The Labour Party finds it difficult to believe this, but when it comes to open discussion—despite the peculiar predilection of Tory managers for "overland" conference motions—it is actually the Tory conference which is willing to talk the same language about the same subjects as the man and the woman in the street, even when these subjects are too delicate for Labour tongues and ears.

This is Tory week, but the following postscript on the Liberals who have held our Government in their hands is irresistible. It is a breathtaking revelation by Mr David Steel which ought not to be missed.

In last Sunday's *World at One* radio programme, Mr Steel was questioned about the Government's policy of putting pressure on firms who break their pay agreements. He said: "I am in assistance, and so on. Mr Steel

replied that the Government was forced to do this but it lacked a proper strategy.

What he objected to, he said, was that many Conservative trade union leaders criticised the use of anti-power when they had been the Government proper, a "frame of law". That was why Government was "forced" to do what it was doing.

Mr Steel said: "I defend use of arbitrary power, though I don't like it—and I do so because the Government had not got the statutory power advocated by the Liberals."

There, at last, we have definitive statement of Liberalism today. While government cannot get parliamentary sanction to enforce policy legally by statute, it does so by "arbitrary" means. In its own way, it is the Liberal's *Quod principi iuber leges aequum*—pleases the prince has the of law—but for "prince" stands "Liberals", who would put into the Latin the fact that, though I do not like it, I am in rain about their decline.

Oh, shades of Hamlet, Locke, Gladstone and, I don't mind sharing the sentence, Asquith and Lloyd George, what dreadful need do you plan for your success or a taste for coincidence, that is the anniversary of the start of the Battle of Alamein.

THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

Blue, but not a four-letter word

Thatcher-watchers, myself included, spent the early hours of yesterday morning with eyes clamped on the Tory Number One, a dazzling spectacle in her apple-green, free-flowing gown. It was not, however, for sensuous satisfaction that we kept our midnight vigil. It was to see how the party leader would react to the *Blue Revue*, an amateur satirical show with Central Office men in its cast of nine. It is the talk of Blackpool.

The only time Mrs Thatcher looked a trifle pained was when a Tony Blair intervened in an Andy Todd skit. "We didn't think we would see Teddy at Blackpool this year. He's been sulking and won't play ball," trilled Sally Neubert, wife of the member for Havering, Romford. Some of the blue jokes (blue in sexual and not political terms) left her looking inscrutable.

The best delighted her. She beamed broadly at an impersonation of her which produced the couplet: "I should like to say in parenthesis, we could do with more Reg Prentices."

Educational

There has been much else to laugh at in Blackpool this week. I stumbled across Rhoder Boyson, education whizz-kid and stand-up comedian manqué firing jibes and political apophorisms at machine gun speed at an audience of young Tory

councillors. The setting was an underground night club, done up like a Robinson Crusoe island, and the pantomime Rhoder was being bathed, Demon King-like in a green light.

We laughed a lot when, after making the point that man was a moral animal, he corrected himself and said: "By man of course I mean woman too—man Mks unsexed womanhood and later said so.

Precocious youth

What a Thespian performance, cried delegates to the Conference, who watched with admiration the polished peroration of William Hague, the 16-year-old schoolboy from Rother Valley, who set the conference alight. (As one delegate put it) with his speech in Blackpool yesterday.

Those of us who thought he had been practising for weeks were amazed to learn that he had thought up his speech in bed. "I have not been practising at all," said fawn-haired Master Hague, when I likened his rhetorical gestures to those of the young Churchill. He received a standing ovation from delegates and warm applause from Mrs Thatcher after his speech during the debate on economic policy.

The Tory leader called him "the star of the show" as she urged him forward to be photographed after the session. He admitted that he had been nervous at first, "but was all right when I got going—I liked the microphone because I could hear my own voice coming back at me."

Diamonds that pay the rental

My goodness, those diamonds are lovely. Mae West (in *Diamond Lil*): "Goodness had nothing whatever to do with it. We know that they are a girl's best friend, and that second hand diamonds are better than no diamonds at all; but are diamonds really for ever?"

George Blakey, chief analyst and market commentator of the London office of the Welsh stockbrokers, Lyddon and Co, was asked by a client to make an appraisal of the investment potential of diamonds. He came to the conclusion that the small, colourless stones dedicated to the vanity of woman and the greed of man were not intrinsically useless after all.

More than four-fifths of the world's natural diamond production are used by industry. The rest, desirable rocks, it is published today by Paddington Press at the modest when talking about diamonds) price of £10.95. And besides, like the song says, "there may come a time when a lass needs a lawyer..."

In the Brunswick Shopping Centre, near this office, I have spotted a shop called Pus. I cannot bring myself to look in the windows.

Convivial lobbying

Reggie Maundling has had his troubles recently, but he remains one of the most congenial of Members of Parliament. His latest fit of congeniality is to invite his constituents to a public meeting in a pub called the Salisbury in Barnet High Street on Monday week.

The organizers describe it as a "first ever political event".

They mean not the first time that their MP has visited a boozer, but the first time that the general electors of Chipping Barnet have had a chance to talk to their MP, or more probably in Barnet "S and S's", with their Member.

It is also the first public meeting the Conservative Association has had in Barnet outside election time. Mr Maundling will be just back from a visit to South Africa, dog owners great distress (I rather suspect the dogs are being taken a bit short as well).

Throughout, guide dogs for the blind have been exempted but not the Borough Council's very own guard dog, an affectionate Alsatian called Butch. Butch lives in the middle of Thompson Park, one of the green oases to which the bus applies when he has a delightful time in the park, near headquarters which happen to be in the almost geographical centre of the Park.

Butch, but no Sundance

The local authorities in Burnley have recently passed two by-laws which ban dogs from central parks (I am trying to make it sound like New York) in the town. The new regulations are causing dog owners great distress (I rather suspect the dogs are being taken a bit short as well).

Throughout, guide dogs for the blind have been exempted but not the Borough Council's very own guard dog, an affectionate Alsatian called Butch. Butch lives in the middle of Thompson Park, one of the green oases to which the bus applies when he has a delightful time in the park, near headquarters which happen to be in the almost geographical centre of the Park.

My spies (mostly early morning joggers and one or two dogowners) tell me that Butch Council is now waiting to if any local resident will to prosecute the Council for its own laws. The dog owner is reported to have sneaked out early in the morning and very late at night, such deprivation is surely original "dog's life".

Multilingual warning

The new Marks and Spence store, which has just opened the Kensington hotel, is equipped with words to shoplifters and pickpockets in Arabic and Farsi (Persian) as well as English, German and French.

The signs, carefully worded after consultation with appropriate embassies, have been posted because these are the languages spoken by the nationalities who most commonly claim incomprehension of misunderstandings when the British "shopping" spree takes them in court.

In aid of the postcard, *Flowers*, and *knocked industries*, the Americans have just nominated October 23 as Mother-in-Law's Day. For those who have a bad memory for dates or a taste for coincidence, that is the anniversary of the start of the Battle of Alamein.

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MR HEATH'S EUROPEAN SURVEY

The choice of Mr Heath to give the annual Conservative Political Centre Lecture in Blackpool during the party conference was a mild surprise, in view of his still strained relations with the party leadership. His choice of title, "The European Survey", was not surprising, but one which would raise considerable expectations. The exchange of letters between Mr Callaghan and the National Executive of the Labour Party have been seen, as ending the long debate over whether Britain should or should not be part of the Community (though Mr Bryan Gould serves notice on this page that that is not his interpretation).

Mr Callaghan clearly saw his letter as inaugurating a new and more positive approach to the Community's problems, though that is not quite how it has been taken by other European governments. Clearly it will be some time before the Labour Party can bring itself to think in wholeheartedly European terms. Our partners would expect a more positive and constructive approach from a Conservative government, and it would be reasonable for the Conservative Party still to look for guidance on this issue to Mr Heath, whose historic role it was to lead Britain into the Community.

Alas, Mr Heath's admirers are likely to be disappointed. His lecture is little more than a sensible survey of the current problems facing the Community. He describes well, but when it comes to prescription he retreats to a general, even platitudinous.

Mr Heath is certainly right to emphasize the positive value of the Community as a community, and to try to break away from the essentially negative "Gaullic" consensus about Britain's role in it which seems unhappily to be emerging in both major parties. Yet one might have hoped that a man with his reputation as a European statesman would have offered a clearer vision of just how the Community could develop over the next five or ten years for

the benefit of all its members. And would-be members, for Mr Heath does not dissent from the view that enlargement is a political imperative. He dwells on the economic difficulties involved, suggesting, as a partial remedy, a special Mediterranean agricultural policy, designed to encourage products for which there is a demand such as maize and soya beans, in place of those such as wine and citrus fruits of which there is a glut.

But the political and institutional shape of the enlarged Community remains the perilous blank which the heads of government have left it. Mr Heath does not even go forward any procedural suggestion such as that made recently by Dr Guido Brunner, the Community's Commissioner of Energy, who proposed a conference in which all three applicant countries should join the existing members in working out a grand political design and a new constitution.

Mr Heath is guilty of complacency, moreover, when he says that "no one can accuse the Community of not carrying out its responsibilities to the developing world". That accusation was certainly heard at the North-South Conference (CIEC) in Paris, where the developing countries found the Community reticent about many aspects of the proposed "new international economic order", and notably about opening its markets to their manufactured products.

And indeed Mr Heath himself implicitly recognizes that more can be done, when he says that "the Community should act to create markets for its industrial products" (he might have added its technology and services) "by encouraging the potential demand of large centres of population such as the Indian sub-continent and South America".

We are told that the United States has a gross domestic product little higher than ours, and yet manages to "maintain a higher standard of living for its people, a massive defence effort... a huge space programme... and individual industries..."

which scoop most of the world pool". The Community's achievement is "small by comparison". True enough, but Mr Heath offers no explanation why this is so, except by saying that industry is "failing to organise its resources to the best advantage", because both government and private firms are duplicating each other's efforts. This seems to point the way to even larger European firms, more pan-European monopolies, and more economic planning on a European scale. Is that really the remedy Mr Heath is proposing? And if so, how many Conservatives will be prepared to follow him?

Almost his only specific prescription, again a predictable one, is that "the Community must adhere to its plan to hold direct elections in the early summer of 1978". Also he comes out firmly against the use of the "first-past-the-post" system for these elections, which until now has been favoured by the Conservative leadership and the majority of Conservative MPs.

He does so not because of the difficulty of drawing constituency boundaries in the short time left, but on principle: "no one can believe" that the rest of the Community will adopt that system when it comes to decide on a uniform arrangement, and Britain is likely to have more influence on the final decision "if we have already moved part of the way towards the general principles already adopted by the other members". In other words, our views on the type of proportional system to be adopted eventually are more likely to be taken seriously if we show willingness to try out a proportional system now—just as our views on reform of the common agricultural policy might be taken more seriously if we did not always appear to be looking for ways of opting out of the agricultural common market altogether. This is a good point, and one which MPs of all parties should seriously consider.

That betokens a standard of ethics which is, to say the least, abysmal, and if Mr Prentice is typical of the professional "moderates" who now infest our political life, it would go a long way towards explaining why so many people are cynical and apathetic about political issues. And if I can distract Mr Levin for a moment from his preoccupation with boiling ice and Paul Johnson's rediscovery of his bourgeois origins, that is a pity, for such democracy is most likely to succeed.

Yours sincerely,
T. LITTERICK,
House of Commons,
October 11.

Defecting from Labour

From Mr Tom Litterick, MP for Birmingham, Selly Oak (Labour).
Sir, I am grateful to Bernard Levin for predicting, explaining to us all why Mr Prentice is such an estimable fellow (*The Times*, October 11) but I'm afraid his explanation will cut little ice with the 22,205 voters of Newham North East who thought they were voting Labour in the last election when they voted for him, and no amount of cloudy words about "freedom" or "Marxism" can get round a few simple facts about Mr Prentice's ethical position.

When he offered himself to the electorate of Newham North East in October 1974, Mr Prentice said he accepted the constitution of the Labour Party, supported its defined purposes and advocated support for the policy programme then being put forward by the party for the approval of the electorate. That, and no other reason, is why 22,205 people voted for him.

So far as I am aware, neither the constitution or the defined purposes of the Labour Party have been changed since October 1974 and I can advise Mr Levin with total confidence that the "leftist" programme offered by the party in '74 has been radically watered down in "right-wing" terms, about 100 per cent. Now to the decisions of last week's Labour Party give any credence to the view that the party is about to move to the left.

And as if that were not enough to puzzle the ordinary man in the street, local party members like Mr Prentice's constituents are now controlled by two conservative apparatchiks who are very ruthlessly demonstrating how many Labour Party members can be made to dance on the sharp end of an elaborate arrangement of the interests of protecting Christian civilization from the Newham North East Labour Party's General Management Committee.

A reasonable man or woman might therefore conclude that in these circumstances Mr Prentice himself must have changed in a way which made his continued membership of the Labour Party intolerable for him, in itself an unexceptional event. But not a bit of it, apparently. Mr Prentice clearly stated at the time that his views have not changed (since 1974). In other words, Mr Prentice thinks now as he did in 1974 when he allowed the electorate to believe he fully supported the constitution, purposes and programme of the Labour Party. He did not, by his own confession, he did not.

That betokens a standard of ethics which is, to say the least, abysmal, and if Mr Prentice is typical of the professional "moderates" who now infest our political life, it would go a long way towards explaining why so many people are cynical and apathetic about political issues. And if I can distract Mr Levin for a moment from his preoccupation with boiling ice and Paul Johnson's rediscovery of his bourgeois origins, that is a pity, for such democracy is most likely to succeed.

Yours sincerely,
T. LITTERICK,
House of Commons,
October 11.

Labour and the EEC

From Mr Bryan Gould, MP for Southampton, Test (Labour).
Sir, Your leading article of October 8 states that the Labour Conference "decisively rejected" a motion calling for our withdrawal from the EEC. Not only is this inaccurate (the motion was rejected for further consideration by the National Executive Committee) but it misrepresents the position which the Labour Party has now adopted on the Common Market.

The combined effect of the NEC's statement and the Prime Minister's letter, both of which were endorsed by the Conference, is to unite the Party in opposition to further moves towards European union and in seeking fundamental changes which are needed to mitigate the damage we have suffered as a consequence of membership. We who have always opposed Common Market membership welcomed the Prime Minister's letter in particular because we felt that it accepted much of the analysis which we have advanced.

It is true that the Prime Minister asked in his letter for an acceptance of the fact that we are in the Common Market for good. The effect of removing the motion which called for withdrawal is that Conference has reserved its position on this issue, recognizing that withdrawal is not on the current political agenda but that the option is one which can be reopened at any time by the British people, as long as they remain independent. That majority of the people of this country who are now opposed, according to opinion polls, to Common Market membership will wish to wait to see the outcome of the fundamental changes efforts to secure making up their minds.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN GOULD,
House of Commons,
October 11.

Nobel peace prize

From Mrs Elizabeth Neal.
Sir, What a blunt, unkind and discouraging comment in your leader today (October 11) for Mrs Betty Williams and Miss Mairead Corrigan to read, following the joy and pride of yesterday's announcement that the Ulster Peace Movement had been awarded the 1976 Nobel Peace Prize.

Supposing it to be true that "the movement is now regarded by most observers of the Northern Ireland scene as something of a spent force", I dare to suggest that some criticism might be more helpful to come forward humbly and help to convert the admittedly "good intentions to lasting achievements".

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH NEAL,
Mansell House,
Milverton,
Taunton,
Somerset,
October 11.

Productivity of British industry

From Mr M. B. Forman.
Sir, In his letter of October 7, Mr Vincent perhaps should not be taken too seriously when he argues that high productivity is good for some but not for all. But he raises issues that deserve comment. He says by confusing profit with private gain and cites "individual capitalists" who prosper by installing machinery instead. The number of such people, must be small and declining. Their existence may excite the indignation of the egalitarian but, in terms of maintaining high employment in the economy, it can hardly be important.

The significant factor is the corporate profit earned by productive enterprises. This is a vital source of investment, which can provide employment and of revenue to pay for public services and to support the nationalized industries.

Unemployment is a blight on any society. Mr Vincent contends that in Eastern Europe unemployment is illegal and non-existent. He infers that communism holds the cure for unemployment in Britain. But he does not specify the price of the allegedly better and beneficial corporate state; namely, direction of labour, coupled with the denial of freedom of speech, of political choice, of association and of collective bargaining. It is facile to suggest that more than a minute fraction of British people would forego these freedoms.

Furthermore, and despite the limited bonanza afforded by North Sea oil, any implication that Britain has the resources to operate as a state economy would be futile. The world does not owe us a living and we have to earn it for ourselves by exporting and importing. To do this we have to increase our productivity to be competitive.

The responsibility for this cannot be hived off to the capitalists, the bosses, the Government or anyone else. It is a burden on us all, and especially to all of us who work in industry. We make up the core of the producers and a large proportion of consumers. It rests largely with the industrial workforce, managers and all other workers together, to decide what standard of living we wish to have, and whether penury and unemployment, or prosperity and the prospect of more employment.

Yours faithfully,
M. B. FORMAN,
Director of Personnel and Organization,
Tube Investments Ltd.,
Five Ways, Birmingham,
October 12.

Raising television licences

From Mr Ian Rowland-Hill, and others.
Sir, The Radio and Television Safety Committee is reported as saying that the BBC and the system of public service broadcasting represents it to survive, then the Government must give it the money necessary to do so. (See *The Times*, October 6, page 2.)

It is not the Government who gives the BBC its money: it is the licenceholders. The Government does it to tell him how much he shall give, usually without troubling to ask him his opinion of the deal. It is said that the British licenceholder receives the best broadcasting to be had anywhere in the world. One can argue about that, but the small group of licenceholders signing themselves below is in no doubt whatever that by any reckoning we get a very fine product indeed for which even now we pay less than any other country in Europe. This arrangement, excellent as it may appear on the surface, seems rapidly to be breaking the producer and threatening our supplies.

To avoid this we would, for ourselves, be perfectly willing to see the licence raised by—what? 25 per cent. Why not? Even a raise of that order would make it no more than moderate by European standards. But it would reflect the BBC.

Your readers may object that we are not impartial since we might gain some increase in the licence reflected in an increase in contributors' fees from which, in our other manifestation as members of the Radiowriters Association of this society, we would benefit. We certainly hope we would: fees paid by contributors are very nearly as derogatory as the licence.

We understand of course that our proposal would fall outside the limits of the present prices policy. So, we suggest, does £10 on the road fund, but who amongst our lords and governors has been heard to raise the faintest bleat at that?

Yours faithfully,
IAN ROWLAND-HILL,
Secretary,
IAN RODGER,
Chairman,
PAULINE SPENDER,
DAVID CAMPBELL,
FREDERICK BRADNUM,
JACK SINGLETON,
DAVID WADE,
DOROTHY EDWARDS,
PETER CATOR,
ROBERT WALES,
Executive Committee of the Radiowriters Association,
The Society of Authors,
84 Drayton Gardens, SW10.

House of Lords reform

From Lady Burton of Coventry.
Sir, With reference to the Bow Group proposals (Mr Peter Temple-Morris, October 10), and with an obvious axe to grind, would it not be wiser to have no age limit? Some people are old at 40 and others young at 70.

Surely the criterion should be ability to give service: after all, look at Lord Shinwell!

Yours faithfully,
BURTON OF COVENTRY,
House of Lords.

that it is reasonable for them to prefer a system (like the Soviet one) which ensures that, in a competitive and market one in which the main costs, in the form of redundancy, are borne by themselves.

The large company sector of the Japanese economy gets round this problem by offering life-time job security to those whom it recruits. So do those industrial co-operatives in the Basque provinces of Spain. Men and women who join those co-ops are guaranteed earnings security at not less than 80 per cent of their current rates—if they are temporarily stopped. They also know that the co-ops have both an interest and an obligation (as do the large enterprises in Japan) to have them working again. If necessary to new jobs, after the minimum interruption.

My own view is that some such arrangement of earnings/employment guarantees are one necessary condition for aligning the perceived interests of the shopfloor with continuous upward changes in productivity and with a market system more generally. What happens, once such guarantees are introduced, is that the onus both of paying for temporary unemployment, and of creating new and payable jobs, is shifted from the community as a whole to the individuals—or linked—productive enterprises.

Once such guarantees are introduced, the most successful capitalist can no longer be the person, as he sometimes is today, who unloads the maximum amount of redundant labour on to the shoulders of the rest of the taxpayers. Of course, it may be objected that such guarantees must reduce enterprise profits—by shifting value added out of profits and into earnings support payments. However the evidence from both Japan and the Basque country suggests that the gain which results from enhanced shopfloor co-operation far outweighs any arithmetical reduction in profits.

Yours, etc.
ROBERT OAKESHOTT,
36 Lloyd Baker Street, N1.

From Mr Thomas DeGair.
Sir, Could you explain to this humble Leyland production worker what exactly am I to derive from the recent articles on productivity? Yours faithfully,
Editor,
William Reed-Mogg, and also correspondence from eminent so-called experts (*Letters*, October 10).

The reason for my perplexity is that in your highly esteemed newspaper's issue of the same date, there is notice of a pamphlet published by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. That publication in my opinion has got to the kernel of the whole problem and is the opposite of what your Editor, and the "experts", are saying. My own observations of lost productivity at this particular plant are all attributed to unit cost deficiencies.

I completely endorse the concept of cost reduction, rather than the forever ongoing confrontation of manning level reduction (the current obsession at this Leyland plant) which is causing the anguish at present prevailing at all British Leyland plants.

Yours sincerely,
THOMAS DEGAIR,
9 Moffat Road,
Birkenhead, Liverpool
October 11.

Clarifying law on official secrets

From the Chairman of the Press Council.
Sir, It has been reported that the Government is at the point of abandoning its plans to repeal Section Two of the Official Secrets Act and pass a new Official Information Act in the coming session of Parliament and also that it has been decided to delay action on reforming the law of defamation.

The Franks Committee reported on the revision of the Official Secrets Act in September, 1972, and in November, 1976, Mr Rees, Home Secretary, said that legislation would be introduced as soon as practicable. The Phillimore Committee called for the reform of the law of contempt in its report published in December, 1974. The years go by!

On both these subjects the Royal Commission on the Press, reporting this year, called for early action. The Royal Commission thought the issues of official secrets and "the need and right of the public to be informed" were of such urgency that a committee of inquiry should be set up without delay with a time limit on its proceedings. Of course the suggestion of a further committee may simply result in further delay and inaction. But if the Government in its own policy of formulating its own policy this course might provide some assistance. The Royal Commission viewed the recommendations of the Phillimore Committee as providing "an acceptable, in perfectly practicable solution to the potentially conflicting requirements of free reporting, fair and unprejudiced legal proceedings and certainty as to what the law is". They stressed the desirability of early action to clarify the law.

The Government's intentions to delay action on official secrets, correctly reported, is very much to be regretted and in the light of recent experience makes a grim contrast with the speed with which restrictions on freedom of information can be passed into law.

Yours faithfully,
HARTLEY SHAWCROSS,
Chairman, The Press Council,
1 Salisbury Square, EC4,
October 11.

Divorced without knowing

From Mr Ambrose Appelbe.
Sir, Revolutionary Russia introduced divorce by post and shocked the English. Now it is frequent practice in this country; but, unlike Russia, the divorcees are not even sent a divorce certificate.

There are many divorcees at large who do not know that they have been divorced; and the matter arises only when a divorcee is required, for instance, to renew a passport: it may take some 10 days after attendance at the Divorce Registry before a certificate can be obtained.

In any case means that the searcher will have to instruct solicitor after at the expense of the State to do this work: It would be so much easier if Mother State sent out a certificate immediately after the divorce through her free post.

Yours hopefully,
AMBROSE APPELBE,
Elm Farm,
Fitzroy Park, N6.

The Scamman Report

From Mr Terry Pary.
Sir, Your Political Editor, David Wood, in an article in *The Times* of Monday, October 10, 1977, entitled "Conservative plan for averting clash over closed shops" made the remarkable statement that "the Scamman report, which said that a majority of Grunwick workers wanted exemption should be obliged to join a union".

This from the Political Editor of *The Times* is inexcusable. Nowhere in the Scamman Report does it say that a majority of Grunwick workers wanted exemption should be obliged to join a union.

As a member of the Court of Inquiry I think David Wood does Lord Justice Scamman a gross injustice. In my mind I am quite sure that Lord Justice Scamman would never have signed a report which contained those words.

I feel that Lord Justice Scamman and the Court of Inquiry are entitled to a public apology. Yours faithfully,
TERRY PARY,
General Secretary,
The Fire Brigades Union,
Bradley House,
59 Fulham High Street, SW6,
October 11.

Year of the mouse

From Sir Graham Cunningham.
Sir, The Year of the Mouse referred to by Mr Tom Hey (October 9) seems to have followed a different course here in Sussex.

For many years past it has been my constant habit to carry peas in the left hand pocket of my jacket I might be wearing, to have ready to hand my garden birds. Many of these, including great tits, blue tits, robins and an occasional sparrow I have trained to come to my hand for nuts.

On taking my jacket from a wardrobe cupboard a couple of weeks ago I noticed a hole in the left hand side. I thought I had caught it on a nail or suchlike obstacle, but my wife searched further and found six jacks all had similar holes. Mice had eaten right through the material and through the pocket lining to get to the nuts.

Further search showed that the left side pockets of my wardrobe—always hanging in the closetroom downstairs—had a similar hole. No use relying on the kestrel to deal with this menace. The only answer is war—mousetrap—or a cat! Yours faithfully,
G. CUNNINGHAM,
Woolmers,
Mannings Heath,
Near Horsham,
Sussex,
October 9.

MIDDLE-INCOME LITIGANTS

The financial inability of the majority of the population to afford litigation in the civil courts, even where the claim is well-founded and likely to be successful, has for some years been a matter of public scandal. Those who are very rich can, of course, afford to take a case to court, or defend one, out of their own resources. Those who are poor can call on the legal aid scheme to finance their litigation. Legal aid was originally envisaged as covering about 80 per cent of the population. The latest figures, according to Mr Richard Denby, the President of the Law Society, show that just under one quarter is now eligible for it. Effectively, therefore, well over half the people of England and Wales cannot afford to litigate, irrespective of the worth of their case.

There has been growing pressure for a "contingency fee" system which would allow people to be financed in their claims, subject to their repaying the financier a percentage of whatever damages they are awarded by a court or receive in settlement, with nothing being paid in legal fees if nothing is recovered. Up to recently, however, most

proposals along these lines were based on the American system, where the lawyer acting for the claimant is himself the financier, in effect gambling the loss of his normal legal fees against the often substantially larger amount he would make from his percentage of a healthy award. In a country where damages often reach millions of dollars, acting on a contingency basis has been extremely lucrative to many lawyers, as well as, of course, benefiting clients.

There are, however, serious disadvantages to that system which render it inappropriate for this country. Because the lawyer's own money is at stake, his involvement in the case exceeds the purely professional. The American lawyer is tempted to take more risks, to cut corners, to indulge in sharp practices, even to act in a manner which would conflict with the ethics of his profession. Not all, of course, succumb to that temptation, but there is enough evidence to suggest that the contingency fee system there has resulted, in many cases, in a derogation from the high professional standards expected from members of the legal profession.

Recently, Justice proposed the establishment of an amended

contingency fee system for this country which would eliminate the more unattractive aspects of the American practice, and last week Mr Denby expressed the Law Society's support for it. Under the Justice scheme, an independent fund would be set up which would finance appropriate litigation, and recover varying proportions of damages recovered, depending on the nature and complexity of the case, and its chances of success. The client would be free to choose his own lawyer, who would be paid normal fees for their work. They would not, therefore, be financially interested in the result. The fund could, moreover, be self-financing, making up the loss on its unsuccessful cases with receipts from its winning claims. The middle-income client would be able to bring litigation which he cannot do at present, at no, or very little cost, to the taxpayer. Raising the limits of entitlement for legal aid to cover most of the population would be exceedingly costly and would not be justified in the present state of the economy. A scheme along the lines proposed by Justice is the next best way of ensuring accessibility to the courts for those denied it under present arrangements.

Education in Ulster

From Mr Henry S. Blair.
Sir, Your Education Correspondent was wise to doubt the claim that there has been no major adverse reaction to Lord Melchett's plans for comprehensive reorganisation in Northern Ireland.

On the contrary, over the past twelve months the province has engaged in what the Minister himself has described as "the most intense and extensive debate on secondary education that has ever taken place anywhere in the United Kingdom". The overwhelming rejection of any suggestion that all our secondary schools should be reorganised as comprehensives. Nothing in the Minister's statement of June 15 has altered the attitude of the Ulster people on this fundamental point.

It is true that the opening and closing paragraphs of that statement were couched in reasonable terms. The assurances, also, to which your correspondent referred were generally welcomed—that reform would proceed by evolution, that local opinion would be respected and that account would be taken of the investigations of the working parties newly set up. If such assurances, however, were meant to smooth the way to a universal system of comprehensive schools and the institution of separate sixth form provision, they will not succeed. Such goals are no more acceptable now than they were before the statement was issued.

Within the province, exemplified in our own borough, what might truthfully be described as a comprehensive system has been emerging over the past decade or more. The secondary schools of different kinds cooperate to serve, from their complementary strengths and accumulated expertise, the needs and interests of all our pupils. This represents a development which is natural to the soil of Ulster, is understood and supported by our people, and is capable of continued evolution to meet the demands of the future.

The recently canvassed opinion of teachers and parents, who have experience of comprehensive schools across the Irish Sea, provides a timely warning against introducing similar arrangements here.

Similarly, the dismantling of our present sixth forms and their total incorporation in a system of tertiary colleges would be as unwise as it is unwarranted. A solution devised to meet the failure or deficiencies of many comprehensive schools in Great Britain is not required here.

In fine, there is a substantial body of opinion which remains totally and inflexibly opposed to a universal system of comprehensive schools and the institution of separate colleges as the sole provision for our sixth forms. The Minister and his Department should be under no illusion that the battle is over. It could well be just beginning.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY S. BLAIR,
Chairman of the Board of Governors,
Bangor Grammar School,
Bangor,
County Down,
October 7.

Discrimination by age

From Miss K. Gibberd.
Sir, "Having just turned 70" writes Mr J. Stewart Cook (October 6). "I am ashamed at the prevailing age discrimination on all sides". Having myself recently turned 80 I sympathise with him wholeheartedly and applaud his spirit.

So many elderly people conform to what is expected of them, and who shall blame them? Have not all recipients of paternalism been tempted to do the same? I can remember the obsequious poor. However, things are looking up. People are beginning to listen (although they still do not believe it), when we say that we are all different from one another as we ever were. A few even agree that physical comforts can be too high a price to pay for segregation. Most encouraging of all, local authorities

are finding it is much cheaper to give us some transport and home help than to put up special buildings to accommodate us in bulk.

The most intractable problem of all is still a factor. How for example can you explain that if you want to continue to be a useful citizen, as both Mr Cook and I do, existing blank squares or addressing envelopes is not necessarily the answer? How can you, with becoming modesty, explain that however pleasant it may be to be told that you do not "look your age" you would rather be admired for having learned something about life—or at least be sought after for some information about old age as actually experienced.

It seems that a successful old age means a continuation of middle age, instead of a new and interesting phase. I am happy to report, however, that in my own locality old people are sometimes used by Age Concern to help train volunteers who want to learn about old age. Very logical, very quite unusual.

Yours faithfully,
KATHLEEN GIBBERD,
Kent's Field,
Southsea or Lewes,
Sussex.

Increasing rail fares

From Mr A. J. Pettitt.
Sir, Is it not almost insulting on the part of British Rail even to mention fare increases—especially to commuters such as we who have little choice—after a House of Commons Select Committee have brought to light gross overcharging by BR, and made it plain that removal of this would obviate the need for fare increases for some time; or even make possible some reductions in fares?

Let us hear of some stupor staff reductions before there is any mention of fare increases! I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
A. J. PETTITT,
150 Palace View,
Bromley,
Kent,
October 1.

PARLIAMENT, October 12, 1977

Accession of Greece, Portugal, Spain would strengthen European democracy but must not hold back moves towards unity

European Parliament

Enlargement of the European Community through the accession of Greece, Spain and Portugal would strengthen it, not only geographically, but by internal development, Mr Henri Simonet, the Belgian Foreign Minister and President-in-office of the Council of Ministers, said.

Repeating to a long debate, during which strong support was expressed for the application of the three countries, he said that enlargement could create further difficulties for the Community's decision-making process, but it must not be used as an alibi for not taking important decisions.

Herr Egon Klepsch (West Germany, C.D.) opening the debate, said that in linking those countries with free Europe they would be making the most effective contribution they could to economic and political stability in Europe and the Mediterranean area.

The young democracies in these countries will be strengthened. Were they to reject the application, the Community would not be remaining true to the Treaty. The Community must remain open to all European democratic states.

We reject ideas (he said) that enlargement would just be a method of watering down the move towards European integration. It should strengthen the internal cohesion of the community.

Our views are different from those speaking last week in Brighton, and the ideas expressed in the letter from Mr Callaghan saying that an enlarged community would eventually become a kind of loose free trade area. This kind

of free trade area without political content is not in line with the views of the Christian Democrats and not in line with the views of the applicant states. (Loud applause.)

Signor Pietro Lezzi (Italy, Soc.) said the socialist group felt that applications for accession by the three countries should be accepted by the Community institutions to consolidate democracy, ensure harmonized development of their economies, and to enable them to avoid isolation or being dependent on one of the two super powers.

M. Jean Durieux (France, L.) said the economic aspects were important. A recession was running through Western Europe which most affected the weakest economies.

It affected the applicant countries. Economic circumstances were particularly difficult in Spain because that country received no financial help from the Community, unlike Greece and Portugal.

The Community must face up to the difficult problems in these countries. There should be aid for Spain. The opening of the Community doors to these countries would be judged on the extent of its commitment to help them bring their living standards up to Community standards.

The Community (he said) must not retreat behind a kind of rich man's club approach.

These countries had lived through dictatorships. The Community would lose all credibility if it turned its back on them in their time of need for petty financial reasons.

Decision-taking by the Community must be speeded up, with 12

members it would be even more difficult to get unanimity. They must fully apply the treaty, starting with the article providing for decisions to be made by majority voting.

M. Pierre Krieg (France, Dep.) said his group considered that if there was going to be enlargement it should not happen willy nilly on any conditions at any price. It must be used to further the interests of the community and of those countries who wanted to enter.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, leader of the British Conservative delegation (Hexham, C.) said it was important that they should welcome and indicate that they intended to facilitate, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the treaty, the accession of Greece, Spain and Portugal, and he hoped, in due time, Turkey. Enlargement would give a new strength to European democracy.

I regulate, and my group repudiates (he said), any arguments to the effect that enlargement is to be welcomed because it will dilute the Community or hold back in any way the aim of European unity. (Applause.)

They should seize this opportunity in concert with the applicants for membership to take practical steps to improve the decision-making process of the Community.

The process of enlargement could be the means by which they got out of their present economic crisis and political doldrums to create a better community.

What the United States did for Europe after the second world war was the only plan so perhaps Europe could do for itself, not

only to reduce disparities between areas, but ultimately to enrich all. Having taken the decision to welcome the enlargement of the Community they must ensure that effective negotiations began without delay. They should set time limits to the negotiations.

Ideally all the applicants should join at the same time but that was not essential. In the case of Greece which had had a long association with the Community they should envisage negotiations being completed within a year, within 1978, so that they could sign a treaty of accession in January, 1980, and become full members in 1981.

The pre-accession period should be as short as possible with a transitional period as long as necessary to achieve a fair balance of mutual advantage between present and new members.

We must beware the dangers of delay (he said). If we keep the new applicants for membership waiting in the wings for too long then they may well leave the theatre altogether.

Let us show the necessary political will to enlarge and deepen the community at this critical moment of European history. (Loud applause.)

Mr Michael Yeats (Ireland, Dep.) said they could not refuse entry to the applicant states: they might have reservations on the timing, the problems that would arise and the terms on which entry should be given but they were bound to admit all those who complied with the basic requirements for membership.

Mr Tve Jensen (Denmark, Dep.) said that if the Community was

enlarged with these three countries it would be nothing other than an enlarged free trade area. The Community should not be enlarged further before the present nine countries had further strengthened themselves.

Mr John Currie (North Ayrshire and Bute, C.) said there was strength in size and for purely political reasons they should enlarge the Community at the earliest moment.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab.) said the blockade of Gibraltar and the consequent infringement of human rights must be removed before Spain could be allowed into the Community.

Mr Simonet said a number of complicated and difficult problems had to be solved about the applications from the three countries. When exploratory discussions had been completed, as in the case of Greece, there would be a proper negotiating period in which these differing problems would be sorted out.

The important thing we have seen (he said) is the feeling of unanimity at the irrevocable nature of the European reaction of the peoples in these countries. However, this undeniable reaction should not blind their eyes to the problems.

The Community had to reaffirm its constitutional reality of enlargement their will to remain an open community, open to all countries with systems of human values that corresponded to their own.

The enlargement of the Community could create difficulties over the decision-making process. People would say they should return to the majority system of

voting. But they must have a debate as to where they draw the delineation between the right of the majority to impose its will on the minority.

The enlargement by the three Mediterranean countries would change the centre of gravity of the Community. A Community which had been looking more to the north would be counter-balanced by the south and this would have major effects on agriculture.

Some difficult, even sad, choices might have to be made. They would have to consider a ceiling on agricultural production and ensure that there was a fair balance between the old and new members of the Community.

They were doing everything they could to make sure negotiations went ahead speedily in the hope of settling enlargement within a reasonable time. Enlargement would strengthen the Community, not only geographically but from the point of view of its internal development.

Signor Lorenzo Natali, vice-president of the commission responsible for institutional questions, said that the commission did not underestimate the problems to be overcome in the negotiations, but they should not get bogged down.

We have got to realize (he said) that if these countries are coming in they must come in as full members with full rights.

They had to face the fact that enlargement would lead to institutional problems. The decision-making process would become more weighty and difficult but the entry of the three new countries would provide a golden opportunity to reform and improve their institutional practices.

Law Report October 12 1977

Queen's Bench Division

Guard dogs must be with handler or secured

Hobson v Giffhill

Before Lord Wilby, Lord Cuckfield, Mr Justice Cantley and Mr Justice Patten.

A person may lawfully use a guard dog on premises without a handler if the dog is properly secured. The Divisional Court so decided when dismissing an appeal, by way of case stated, against the dismissal by Huddersfield Justices of informations against the defendant, Norman Giffhill, of George Street, Millbridge, Huddersfield, alleging three offences under section 1 (1) of the Guard Dogs Act, 1975.

Section 1 (1) provides: "A person shall not use or permit the use of a guard dog at any premises unless a person ('the handler') who is capable of controlling the dog is present on the premises and the dog is under the control of the handler at all times while it is being so used except while it is secured so that it is not at liberty to go freely about the premises."

Mr Robert Taylor for the prosecutor, Mr Gordon Lakin for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE PATER PAIN said that each of the three charges was in the terms that the defendant on March 27, 1976, did use a guard dog at premises in George Street, Millbridge, when no person who was capable of controlling the dog was present on the premises and the dog was not under the control of the handler at all times while it was being used, that it was not at liberty to go freely about the premises, and that there was no person on the premises.

There was no finding as to the extent of the premises, but one supposed that they must have been a good deal more extensive than the range of the chains.

The section was clearly ambiguous. One asked oneself whether the exception, which applied when the dog was secured so that it was not at liberty to go freely about the premises, applied to the whole of the previous part of the sentence or only to the latter part, when the dog might be out of the control of the handler who was on the premises.

The justices had found as facts that on March 27 the defendant used three Alsatian dogs as guard dogs in a yard and premises which he owned; that the dogs were secured, being fastened independently on approximately 12-foot chains, and unable to reach the gates by at least two feet; that the dogs were unable to go into every part of the premises; and that there was no person on the premises.

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The appeal was dismissed. The costs of both parties were ordered to be paid out of central funds. Solicitors: Hewitt, Woolcock & Co., Leeds; Drabble & Co., Wakefield.

Delay is no bar to specific performance

Lazard Brothers & Co Ltd v Fairfield Properties Co (Mayfair) Ltd

Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice-Chancellor, said that if between the plaintiff and defendant it was just that the plaintiff should obtain a decree of specific performance, the court ought not to withhold it merely because the plaintiff had been guilty of delay.

The classic phrase of Sir Richard Arden, Master of the Rolls, in *Milward v Earl of Thurston* (1801) 5 Ves 720n, was that a plaintiff seeking specific performance must show himself ready, desirous, prompt and eager.

Specific performance was to be regarded as a prize to be awarded by equity to the zealous and denied to the indolent, then plainly the plaintiff vendors in the present case must fail. Whatever might have been the position a century and more ago, when there were separate courts of equity, that seemed to be the wrong approach today and in a court which administered both law and equity.

There might be a case of gross delay by a plaintiff which had done the defendant no harm at all, or might even have been to his advantage. In such a case there was no reason why the court should in effect punish the plain-

ty for his delay by refusing to decree the specific performance that he sought, and leaving him to his remedy in damages. On the other hand, a number of years of delay might have resulted in the position of the defendant having changed to his disadvantage in such a way as to make it unjust specifically to enforce the contract, and then specific performance should be refused.

In the present case, counsel for the purchaser defendants was unable to point to any evidence of any detriment to the purchaser having resulted from the delay. The transaction seemed to have been regarded by both sides in a remarkably leisurely way, with no more than intermittent spurts of activity. There was no ground on which delay could properly be said to be a bar to a decree of specific performance.

The Lordship gave judgment for the vendors, Lazard Brothers & Co Ltd, under Order 20 of the Rules of the Supreme Court and made an order for specific performance of an agreement made in March, 1975. Under the agreement it was agreed that the purchaser, Fairfield Properties Co (Mayfair) Ltd, would purchase for £50,000 freehold property known as Victoria Dwellings, Clerkenwell, London.

Mr Justice Templeman gave notice in the Companies Court to everybody concerned in presenting petitions for winding up that in future if a petition did not comply with rule 33 of the Companies Winding Up Rules he would make no order—the sanction provided under the rule. The rule requires the petitioner or his solicitor to attend before the registrar and satisfy him that the petition has been advertised and that certain affidavits have been filed.

His Lordship said that if people did not advertise or appear before the registrar they failed to do so at their peril and they should not be surprised when the necessary consequences followed.

He had made a similar statement before (The Times, June 11, 1975). That statement had a good

effect to begin with but it had now lost its full force and effect. On October 10—the first petition day of the present term—the court was dealing with a large number of petitions presented as far back as June or July which were defective. In some cases advertisement had not been presented, in others some necessary step had not been taken before the registrar and the petitions or their solicitors had not appeared before the registrar.

In every case where counsel had appeared for the petitioners they had sought an adjournment to put matters right. His Lordship had allowed adjournments but emphasized that the object was not to enable parties to negotiate but to comply with the rules. If the rules were not complied with the petition must, generally, be struck out.

The association complained, inter alia, of inequality in the membership of the committee between the justices and the local solicitors when hearing the application.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that since originally the number of members representing the justices and the local solicitors had been equal, the inequality at the meeting was due to the fact that the solicitors' committee had been reduced.

MR JUSTICE PATER PAIN agreed that section 129(1) of the Access to Justice Act, 1976, which gave the Secretary of State power to make regulations about the procedure of the licensing committee, including adjournment, made it plain that the decision of the licensing committee was to be made by the members present at a particular meeting and voting on the majority.

Comply—or no order

Regina v Bristol Licensing Planning Committee, Ex parte Bristol City and Council Retail Licensed Trade Association

The requirement, under Schedule II to the Licensing Act, 1964, for equality in number between the members of a licensing planning committee appointed from among justices having jurisdiction in the area and members appointed by the local planning authority, relates to the nominal roll of the committee, not to the number of members sitting and voting on any one occasion. The Divisional Court decided when refusing an application by Bristol City and Council Retail Licensed Trade Association for an order of certiorari to quash the decision of Bristol Licensing Planning Committee on an application for a certificate of non-

objection.

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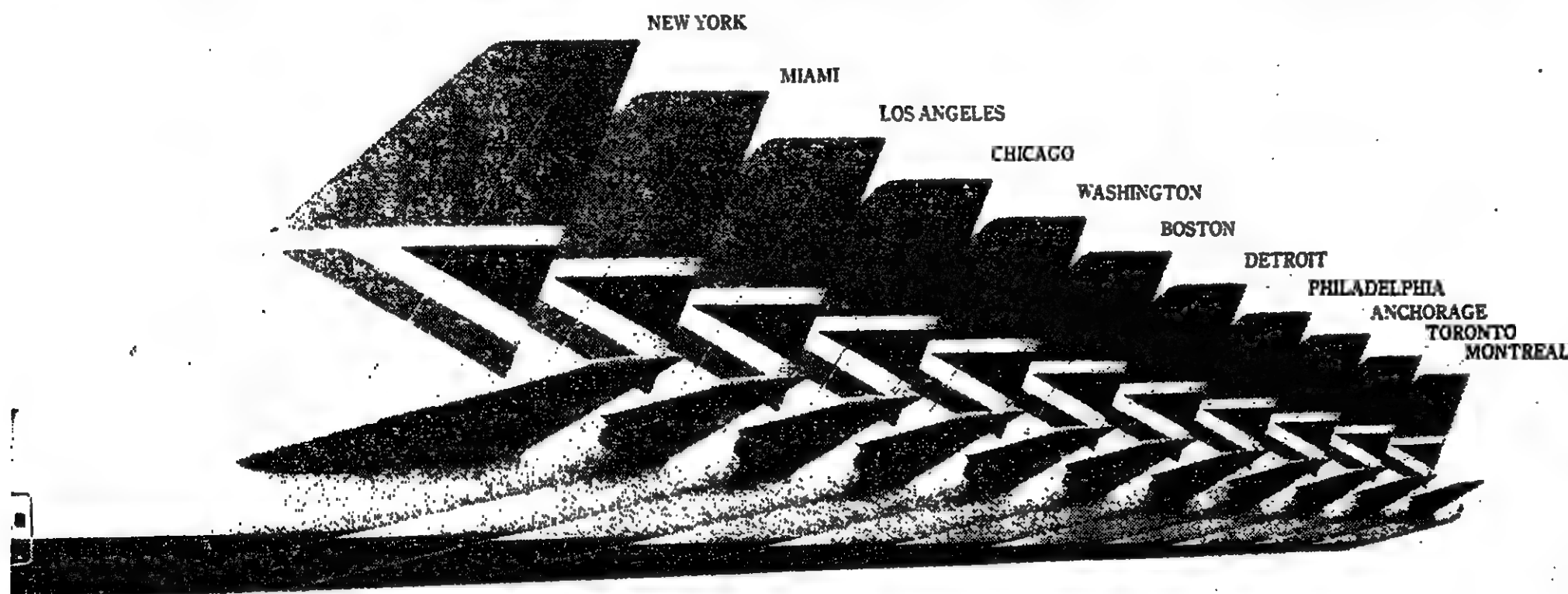
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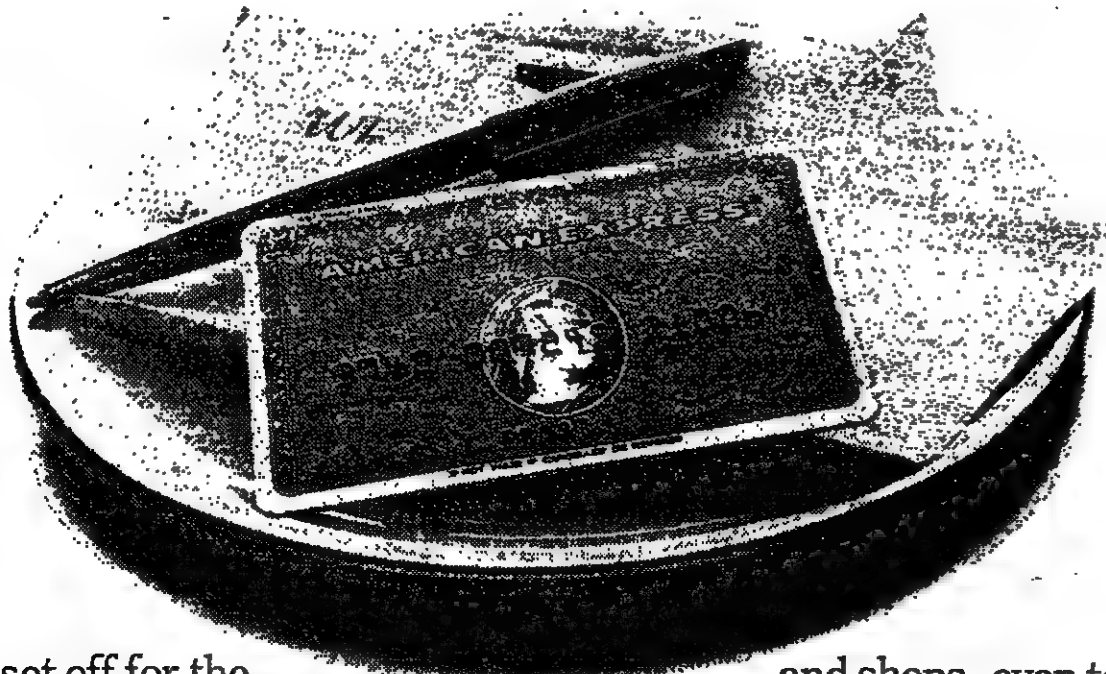
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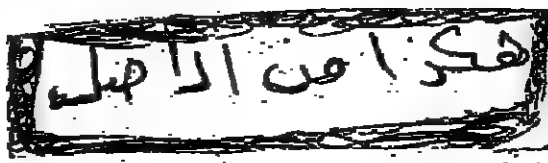
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OBITUARY

PROFESSOR FRANK STACEY

Studies in British government

Professor Frank Stacey, of the Francis Hill Professor of Local Government at the University of Nottingham, died suddenly on October 4th at the age of 54.

Professor Stacey was the author of a number of important books including the influential text *The Government of Britain* (1968). In recent years he had published the *British Ombudsman* (1971), *A New Bill of Rights for Britain* (1973) and *British Government and the 1970s* (1975). At the time of his death he had completed the manuscript of a book comparing the Ombudsman System in various countries.

Frank Stacey went up to Cambridge in June 1942 and did a year there before joining the army. He saw military service in the artillery in Western Europe and in the Middle East and was mobilized with the rank of Captain. Just before demobilization he married his wife who was then working in Banbury.

In 1946 he went back to Cambridge and in 1948 a first class degree in History. In 1948 he went to Nuffield College, Oxford and two years later gained the B.Phil. In 1951 he went to University College, Swansea as Assistant Lecturer and stayed there until 1974, when he became the first occupant of the Francis Hill Chair of Local Government at Nottingham University.

At the beginning of his academic service in Swansea he was the sole teacher of politics in the college giving courses on both Political Theory and Institutions under the umbrella of the department of history. In 1955 a separate department of politics was created and Stacey was made a senior lecturer in politics there in 1967. He always believed in the desirability of active participation in public life, bringing to it the theoretical knowledge and practical experience of an academic. While in Swansea he was active in C.A.S.E. (Campaign for Advancement of State Education) and was for some time the Chairman of the Swansea branch of that organization. He was also a member of the parent/teacher association of Bishop Gore School. In 1965 he was made a member of the Swansea National Health Service Executive Council and in 1967 a member of that Council's Finance and General Purpose Committee.

When he moved to Nottingham in 1974 in addition to teaching and conducting research in his special subject, Local Government, he became increasingly involved in academic organizations concerned with the study of Public Administration. In 1976 he was made Chairman of the Public Administration Committee of the Joint University Council for Social and Public Administration and was appointed a member of the Civil Service College Advisory Council. In the same year he became a member of the Political Science Committee of the SSRC and was appointed Chairman of the panel on Research in Central Government set up by the SSRC and was made a member of the SSRC panel on Local Government. He was also closely involved with the work of "Justice" and through his interest in the relationship between the machinery of justice and its impact on the individual he became a steady supporter of the National Council for Civil Liberties.

Frank Stacey will be greatly missed by his very large circle of friends and colleagues in Swansea, Nottingham, Leicester and Warwick and by his students past and present. He was a very personable and humane person, a compassionate and patient in his dealing with individuals. He was, however, above all, honest with himself and on occasions outspoken in his views. His sincerity which was unreserved was apparent to all, and even when others disagreed with him their respect for him was complete.

He was keenly interested in soccer and cricket but was particularly passionate when involved in organizing parties and games for children. His death will be widely felt, not least by his warm and united family. He leaves his widow, Margaret, who is Professor of Sociology at Warwick University, and five children.

M JEAN DUVIEUSART

M Jean Duvieusart, who was Belgian Prime Minister briefly in 1950 at a time when the future of King Leopold was a burning issue, died on October 11, he was 77.

Duvieusart, a Christian Democrat, was the founder in 1968 of the Rassemblement Walloon—the Walloon Rally—a party created to serve as a platform to his plans for a Federal Belgium State.

He was a former president of the European Parliament. A lawyer and politician, he was born on April 10, 1900, and educated at the Collège des Pères Jésuites in Charleroi and at the University of Louvain.

He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1944 and entered the Senate in 1949. He was twice Minister of Economic Affairs and of the Middle Classes.

The vexed problem of the return of King Leopold, violently opposed by many Belgians, was with unusual vigour M Gaston Eykens, the Prime Minister, resigned in March, 1950. After some weeks of strikes and uncertainty a general election was held on June 4 and the Christian Democrats, by gaining a three-seats majority over the left and were able to form a single-party government. Duvieusart, the new Prime Minister, proposed the return of the King and the return of the King after a treaty which was signed and Duvieusart flew to Switzerland to inform the King.

On July 22 Leopold with his son, the Prince Baudouin and Albert, flew to Belgium. There followed demonstrations and counter-demonstrations and a protest march was planned for August 1. To restore peace, the King thereupon announced that he would transfer his royal powers to Prince Baudouin as a step towards enabling the prince to come to the throne when he was of age.

On August 11, Prince Baudouin took the constitutional oath and a few days later Duvieusart resigned. He returned to politics in 1952 as Minister of Economic Affairs, a post he held until 1954.

COUNT VITTORIO CINI

He has plenty of other memorials too—among them the medieval castle of Monsieville in the Ligurian Hills which he bought in 1924 and which he restored with sensitivity and love, and the Palazzo Loreo on the Grand Canal with its breathtaking collection of paintings and sculpture, silver and porcelain. But that was not all. He was a man of many talents, a man of many interests, a man of many passions.

Count Vittorio Cini was born in 1882, and from 1909 onwards created a specialized building, investment service based on what he called "the cooperative system of building out of income on the investment principle". He was a very active figure in the property market before and after the First World War. He built up his philatelic collection later, and in 1960 was awarded the Grand Prix at the International Stamp Exhibition. In 1965 he was awarded a Gold Medal for Stamp Design. He was made a CBE in 1970. He made large donations to the Royal Society of Medicine.

He leaves a widow in Brighton, a town which he always liked his name to be closely associated.

MR R. M. PHILLIPS

Lord Briggs writes: Reginald Moses Phillips, CBE, who died on October 10 at the age of 90, was an outstanding benefactor.

In 1965 he presented his unique collection of nineteenth-century British postage stamps to the nation as the foundation of a new National Postal Museum. He was publicly thanked by Anthony Wedgwood Benn, then Postmaster General, for the "great generosity and imagination" which lay behind the gift. The same qualities were apparent in his benefactions to the University of Sussex. They included support for the education of the deaf and pioneering work in the study of science policy. Dr Phillips was a great friend of the University to which he made long-term gifts of over £700,000. In every case he had clear and constructive ideas.

Mr Meyer Weisgal, a former leader of the Zionist movement in the United States and close collaborator of Chaim Weizmann, died on September 29 at the age of 82. He was Chancellor of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel.

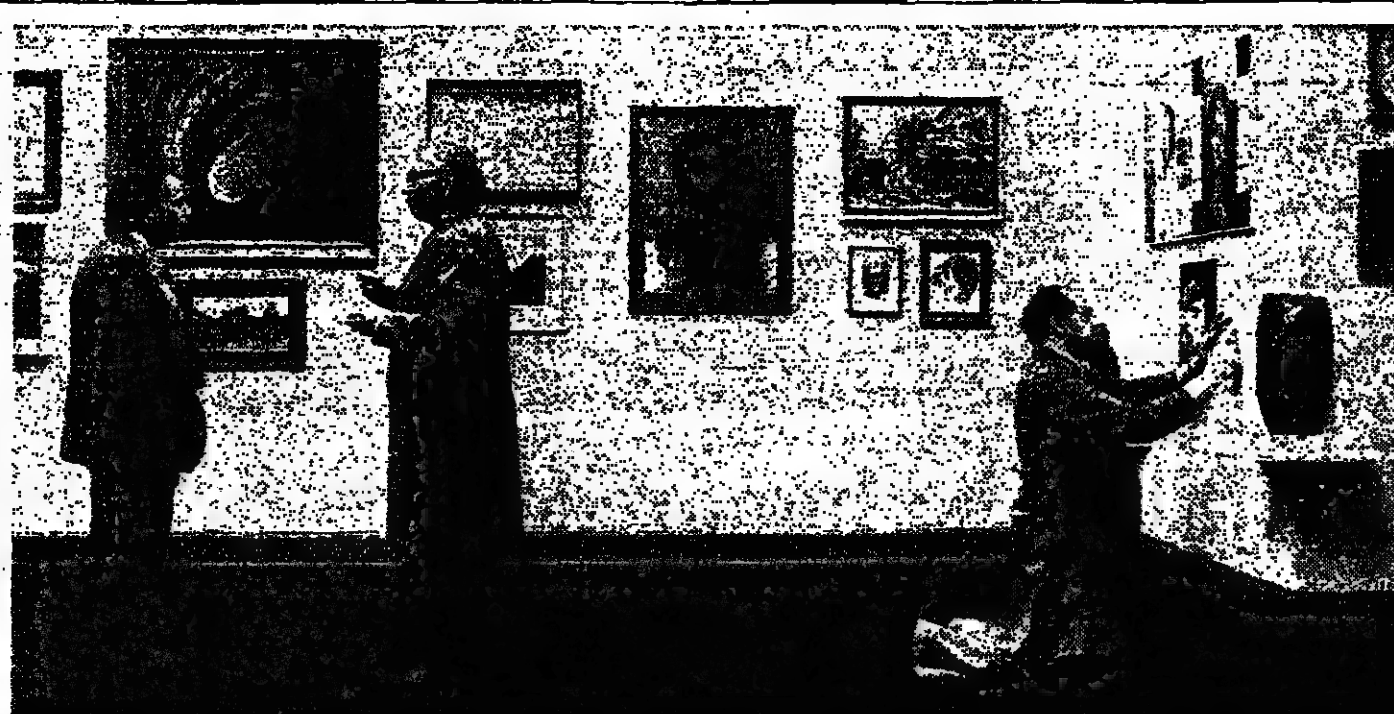
Dr Harold Gibbes Anderson, formerly Medical Superintendent of the Church Missionary Society, died on October 6. Much of his career was spent in China, where he held the post of Assistant Professor of Medicine in the West China Union University and Research Fellow at the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research at Shanghai.

Mr Mackinlay Kantor, the American novelist, died on October 11 at the age of 73. The author of a number of novels dealing with American history—his massive *Andersonville*, about the American Civil War, won him a Pulitzer Prize—Kantor was a war correspondent in the Second World War and early in the Korean War. His novel *The Best Years of Our Lives*, was made.

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Members of the National Gallery staff arranging an exhibition of their own work in the board room. It will be open to the public from Saturday until Sunday, October 30.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon. H. F. C. Frittle and Miss S. L. Vere

The engagement is announced between Mr. H. F. C. Frittle, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. C. Frittle, and Miss S. L. Vere, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gerard Leigh.

Mr. C. E. R. Benson and Miss C. J. Gerard Leigh

The engagement is announced between Mr. C. E. R. Benson, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. R. Benson, and Miss C. J. Gerard Leigh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gerard Leigh.

Mr. M. Greenway and Miss A. E. Cohen

The engagement is announced between Mr. M. Greenway, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Greenway, and Miss A. E. Cohen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cohen.

Mr. R. B. Cobden-Ramsay and Miss P. M. Francis

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. B. Cobden-Ramsay, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Cobden-Ramsay, and Miss P. M. Francis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Francis.

Mr. N. H. Ogilvie and Miss L. S. C. Matthews

The engagement is announced between Mr. N. H. Ogilvie, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Ogilvie, and Miss L. S. C. Matthews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. C. Matthews.

Mr. P. M. Sherry and Miss J. A. Walker

The engagement is announced between Mr. P. M. Sherry, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Sherry, and Miss J. A. Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Walker.

Mr. J. A. Wigan and Miss R. C. Kirkpatrick

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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 12: The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Queen, arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight this evening from Alderney.

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Great radical

Milton and the English Revolution, by Christopher Hill (Faber, £12.50)

Christopher Hill's confrontation with John Milton has been long awaited. For over three decades Dr Hill has lectured on 17th century history at Balliol College, Oxford (where he is now Master), and his many studies of the Puritan background to the English Civil War, including the classic *Intellectual Origins of the English Revolution* (1965), have established him as one of the familiar giants of modern historical writing, known equally for his bluff radical views on economic and religious thought, and for his subtle appreciation of the spiritual forces that shaped the English Revolution. Though he has written outstandingly on Cromwell, on Marvell, and most recently on Gerrard Winstanley, he has not until now risked grappling with our greatest republican poet at length, though Milton's shadow falls everywhere across his previous work.

The new book turns out to be a massive, leisurely excursion through the highways and byways (especially the byways) of Milton's political and religious thought, which reminded me of the times when Quincey's "slow planetary wheelings". In the circumstances, it is perhaps most remarkable for the gentleness of its conclusions. Dr Hill writes towards the end of his quarter-million words:

Milton is elusive, subtle, devious: he cannot be pinned down to any formula—Puritan, humanist, radical, like Oliver Cromwell, he manifested held some strong convictions very personally, but around them he is infinitely various.

Yet at the outset Hill's approach to Milton is characteristically direct, ideologically defined, without literary frills. It grows from his previous work, *The World Turned Upside Down* (1972), a book which helped to put on the academic map the jungle of radical, communist and millennial ideas that emerged from the extreme left-wing of the Parliamentary revolution. Hill christens this group of Ranters, Seekers, Levellers and Fifth Monarchists the "third culture", as opposed to the Cavalier, and Puritan cultures. The central thesis of his book is that Milton was a "permanent" radical, that his "plebeian-radical thinkers" of the third culture, and that his heresies, his hidden liberalism, most of the dynamic aspects of his Puritanism, and much of the emotional power of his poetry, springs from the dialogue with the extreme left.

As the study develops, Hill is led to put his greatest emphasis on the increasingly radical nature of Milton's prose pamphlets of the 1640s and 1650s. These begin with the attack on the Laudian prelates ("the tyrants of spiritualized bishops"—Hill is a devotee of Miltonic humour, and once even calls him "jovial"); they continue with the classic defence of Free Press and Divorce, and flower in the revolutionary apologies, *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio* (1651), and *The Ready and Easy Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth*—this last written with extraordinary, almost dandyish, courage on the very eve of Charles II's restoration and the hanging and quartering of the regicides.

Milton's (then) unpublished commonplace book of heretical speculations—*De Doctrina Christiana*—receives correspondingly lavish attention. Hill examines at length Milton's lesser-known views (views that would have appalled C. S. Lewis) on such things as anti-Trinitarianism, polygamy, moralism or "soul-sleeping", the Second Coming, and what we may call the prelapsarian Facts of Life.

There can be no question of Hill's mastery of radical sources, or his gifts of exposition. (Even the chilly subject of mortalism sent me bounding back through *Paradise Lost*, *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell*, and *The Witch of Atlas*—see stanzas 70-72). But the exact meaning of the term "dialogue" is clearly critical to the whole argument. In fact it seems to relate closely to that old friend of literary criticism, handled so dexterously by William Empson (*Milton's God*, 1961), Ambiguity: viz. the cunning suspension of choice between a multiplicity of poetic meanings; or here, politically, between a multiplicity of possible radicalisms. It does not mean that Milton actually talked with, read, let alone agreed with, any particular Ranter, Digger, or Leveller. But it must imply, historically, that he was profoundly conversant with their views, and admitted to living and writing in the same world, a world turned upside down.

On the whole Dr Hill does succeed in making this position convincing and vividly revealing, if not logically unassailable. It would seem that Milton could also be said to be "in dialogue" with the Right: *Paradise Lost* being surely a conference at the Highest Level. Certainly it will no longer be possible to consider Milton as an orthodox defender of Christian hierarchies, whether theological or political. The radical Milton, the formidable republican intelligence worshipped equally by Tom Paine, by William Blake, and by Shelley, is securely re-established; and so also are the ideological links between the poetry and the prose.

None the less, that diffidence, that distinct intellectual hesitation remains at the heart of Dr Hill's long tête-à-tête with the poet. It seems to me, in the end, despite himself perhaps, he distrusts the upshot of that "permanent dialogue" too. In a suggestive passage at the end of this major reassessment, he writes:

Gerrard Winstanley and Bunyan are surely the great seventeenth-century literary figures, to whom we should turn as representatives of our common humanity. Milton is an elitist intellectual. He does not define those for whom he speaks in economic terms, but from his preference for the middling sort; but a certain level of education, of culture, of "elegance" is assumed. Milton is not necessarily the enemy of the poor, but he lacks the Digger emphasis on human love. Recall the rather chilling priority in *Comus*—faith, hope, and charity.

Milton may not have been of the Devil's party; but he apparently wasn't of the People's party either.

Also published today: Milton the Puritan by A. L. Rouse (Macmillan, £5.95)

Why we won

Fighter: the true story of the Battle of Britain, by Len Deighton (Cape, £4.95)

Titles containing "the true story of..." sound impressive. The doubts raised by this one are not dissipated by a bookkeeper larded with irrelevant praise from Albert Speer: "Speer who mostly spent 1940 in brooding over his heroic designs for a new Berlin. And the photograph of a grinning author arriving at Cologne with the first Heinkel bomber to be returned to Germany after the war has a meretricious effect. Admirers of the tongue A. J. P. Taylor keeps so deceptively in his cheek will also be amused to find him tiring in his introduction: "I suspect that this is by way of being Len Deighton's hero." Throughout, in fact, the Field Marshal is the object of a calculated disparagement. As they said in 1940, "a wizard prang!"

But these embellishments are unfair to Mr Deighton, who has written a serious and subtle book. He has long been an admirer of the air war in the first and best sense of that word. As a novelist he has Kipling's obsession with the way things work—and Kipling's quick eye for the quiddities of human behaviour. So the Battle of Britain is set out for us by an imaginative mind for which crankshaft speak as eloquently as the cries of "Angels One Five".

Mr Deighton's story is only "true" in the sense that all its essential facts have long been established. His virtue is to have tested and tested them again with a fresh palate. There is certainly more detail about the Battle of Britain to be found in "The Narrow Margin" by Wood and Dempster; but the Thames has been painted by different artists for hundreds of years. One accepts in knowledge and barely able to shoot straight: the Bloody April of 1917 seemed near. But how did we survive on that narrow margin?

On one vital issue, intelligence, Mr Deighton is skilful. He only refers en passant to the RAF, not to the fighting, like the Luftwaffe, but to the foreign fields but with the village pub down the road, the phone, the morning papers in the mess and Winston on the wireless. Napoleon would have rated that as a plus.

In fact Mr Deighton could have tied everything together with a single word: judgement. Reading the old story in this stimulating new presentation one sees how the Germans, who certainly should have won, lost the game through critical errors of judgement while the British, doomed from the start, survived for all the other glorious reasons but mainly, and quite simply, because Downing got it right. They were bemired in the glory, and sacked him.

Richard Holmes

Also published today: Milton the Puritan by A. L. Rouse (Macmillan, £5.95)



Grosvenor Square c. 1741: the view east.

The hundred acres

Survey of London: Volume 39 The Grosvenor Estate in Mayfair Part One: General History (Athlone Press, University of London, £20)

A hundred yards south of Oxford Street, between Selfridges and Grosvenor Square, lies a kind of bare tilting-ground raised above the surrounding streets with a small neo-Palladian temple at either end. It is (of course) an electricity substation.

People sit there during the summer. When the first Duke of Westminster redeveloped this part of his property in 1886, he devised an Italian garden for the artisans whose dwellings he was to build on it and even when the accumulation of electricity beneath mysteriously elevated the space some five or six feet above the heads of those passing by, it remains a garden, of troughs and tubs (where are they now?). Brown Hart Gardens is a West End piazza.

Stand in the centre and look east, and you will see a most unexpected assembly of buildings whose theatricality must have puzzled thousands of strangers on it and even when the accumulation of electricity beneath mysteriously elevated the space some five or six feet above the heads of those passing by, it remains a garden, of troughs and tubs (where are they now?). Brown Hart Gardens is a West End piazza.

The first duke did even better with Mount Street five minutes away on the other side of Grosvenor Square, which looks as if it has strayed down from the leisurely alleys of Southport. Pevsner is very sniffy about all this colourful "NW Mayfair" style, but the anonymous authors of the *Survey of London* (general editor: P. D. A. Scott) are not.

They were determined to keep hold of the attack on private property and what

ing at 75-83 Duke Street (1893-5) is by one of the first duke's more adventurous choices, the young architect W. D. Caroe, and agree warmly when they describe Mount Street as "a thoroughfare whose clean and cheerful homogeneity are unique only just to the estate but in the whole of the West End". For it is true.

It must have been quite a relief for Mr Sheppard and his team to kindle their scholarship into some real enthusiasm at this point. It happens elsewhere, too, as with the deliciously inventive neo-house very *Vile Bodies*, of the 1920s, for the history of the Grosvenor Estate in Mayfair is one of pretentiousness, sobriety, compromise and, in our own century, glacially good taste. The Survey is scrupulous to explain the undigested and indigestible disaster of the present-day Grosvenor Square—the most boring space of its importance, surely, in the world—and charitably attributes any shortcomings of the Grosvenors to the fact that they were among ground landlords at the time, while praising their virtues as peculiarly their own. But there is no disguising the mediocrity and destructiveness of much that was done.

Neither can one hide its singular commercial triumph. The Grosvenor Estate in Mayfair was first-class address in 1730 and it is a first-class address today. Surprisingly diverse in content from the start, it was protected by its convenience, by Hyde Park stemming the tide of Fashion West, and by shrewd managers who could cope when the family could not. It has never gone down.

Until one of their number, Sir Thomas, married the young heiress Mary Davies 300 years ago this week, the Grosvenors were unremarkable gentry from West Cheshire. It took them another hundred years to establish themselves as true aristocrats, and even as late as 1800 their affairs neared insolvency. Two gifted Earls, Marquesses of Westminster, pulled them through, and in 1865, after the spectacular development of Belgrave and Piccadilly, they were described by a responsible American source as "the wealthiest family in Europe—perhaps the wealthiest uncrowned house on earth". They were determined to keep hold of the attack on private property and what

Michael Ratcliffe

The Survey nicely calls "the conduct of the great career" got under way. He flies this volume's chief fascination. Except in the 19th century when they forfeited the revenue from public houses by closing them one by one—the terrace houses were a Temperance man's dream, and there given nothing away, and there are some things they will not even sell. When under pressure to part with the freehold of the new United States Embassy in the 1950s, the second Duke agreed on one condition: the return of the 12,000 Grosvenor acres in East Florida, "confiscated by the American nation at the time of the War of Independence". Since these looked likely to include Cape Canaveral, later Kennedy, there was no deal.

The Grosvenor Estate in Mayfair, "the hundred acres", is shaped like a series of head facing East, ears pricked at Marble Arch, snout snarling the Aeolian Hall, just short of New Bond Street. It is bounded by Oxford Street in the North, by Park Lane not quite as far as the Dorchester in the West, by South Street and Mount Street in the South and by Grosvenor Row and South Molton Lane in the East. No advantage was ever taken of this unusual shape, which from the start was ruled with rectilinear streets centred on Grosvenor Square. Until the early 19th century, the great houses showed their backs to Park Lane and sites in the North West corner sold slowly. There stood Tyburn.

If there are no complete buildings by great names on "the hundred acres"—Colen Campbell, the Adams, Soane and Luynes all contributed to projects and interiors—the Grosvenors by and large kept out the backs. There are many surprises besides the work inspired by the first Duke, and some remarkable survivals, like Dudley House on Park Lane, 71 South Audley Street, with its comfortable side-porch and Boardroom House, quite courtiered in appearance even now, at the top of Berkeley Square. Bourdon is one of the earliest properties of all (1723), already in existence before poor Mary Davies, now styled Dame Mary Grosvenor and for many years widowed and quite mad, died without realising any of the great estate her fortune had called into being.

Down in 'Old Pat'

In Patagonia, by Bruce Chatwin (Cape, £4.95)

The literature of Patagonia is one extreme, although W. H. Hudson's *Idle Days in Patagonia* is a classic of its kind ("so quiet and sane", says Mr Chatwin). It matters that it is somewhere in South America. In fact, it is the southernmost tip of that continent, beginning around the Rio Negro—which Hudson describes in great detail—and finishing where the land finishes, in Tierra Del Fuego.

Mr Chatwin seems to have seen a broader view of the whole of it, travelling by bus, train, boat and on foot. His book is pure pleasure—full of incident and anecdote and the oddest facts imaginable. He has fulfilled the desire of all real travellers, of having found a place that is far and strange and seldom visited, like *The Land Where The Jumbies Live*.

He writes that he first became interested in Patagonia after seeing a piece of animal skin at his grandmother's house. His grandmother said it was from a bonté, and that it had been posted to her by her cousin, a ship's captain, who had been shipwrecked in the Strait of Magellan. This piqued Mr Chatwin's interest. And there he had a further reason for being curious about Patagonia. Worried by horrors of atomic holocaust as a schoolboy, he decided after studying a map that Patagonia was probably the last place on earth to be spared. The traveller needs very few excuses to begin a journey. Mr Chatwin has hardly completed his explanation before he is striding the streets of Buenos Aires and preparing for his trip south.

One thinks of Patagonia as an empty twilight strand. In Mr Chatwin's book it is exciting, mysterious and bizarre, populated by Indians and exiles. The exiles are various—Welsh farmers, Russians, French and German emigrants, members of the Bahai religious sect ("Ha! I kill the ungodly", says one of these, threatening Mr Chatwin with a machete) and a pom-pom-throwing RAF sergeant, Philippe d'Aurillac, and Patagonia. Mr Chatwin moves among them, challenges their views, encourages them to reminisce and then continues on his journey. Father Palacios has worked out that man emerged not in Africa but in Patagonia. Mr Tuffnell said the place was "monstrously", "Old Pat", and Mr Chatwin sets out the Burch Cassidy dossier, the Darwin library and considers Patagonia as the possible source for *The Tempest* ("Caliban has a good claim to Patagonian ancestry"), and for the details in *Robinson Crusoe*.

Mr Chatwin has a light touch, a sense of humour, and on the evidence a tremendous stamina. He dismisses his discomfort—it seems to have been considerable—and seldom mentions how hard or easy it was to get from one place to another: I would have liked more of that, but then I would have liked much more of this unusual and vastly enjoyable book.

Paul Theroux

Reviews next week

The Moody Book: J. C. Trewin reviews: biographies of Edith Evans by Bryan Forbes and Jean Batters. Michael Ratcliffe reviews *A Savage War of Peace* by Alistair Horne; Derek Parker on two collections of epigrams and epigrams; Henry Stanhope reviews the latest fiction; H. R. F. Keating on crime novels.

Fiction

Injury Time, by Beryl Bainbridge (Duckworth, £3.95)

The preposterous is shown becoming plausible and acceptable. This is Beryl Bainbridge's greatest originality. With immense humour and a verbal artistry that pins down whole generations and their longings, she is one of the most communicative writers on urban eruptions and the fears of those who regard themselves as unfilled. That covers a lot. Her new (and sixth) novel, *Injury Time*, is as superbly told as *The Dressmaker* and more serious than the troubled farce of *The Bottle Factory Outing*: her characters are now more absorbed with what to do with their lives rather than with how to dispose of unexpected deaths. She is one of the judges for this year's Booker prize but I hope the other judges are still free to place her book with the year's best.

It is set almost entirely in Fenton Street, London, NW6, where Binny Mills, middle-aged, divorced, sworn to by her three children prepares chops and lettuce for her plump lover, Edward Freeman; on a balcony opposite her, a more solitary woman howls loudly, having recently knifed the meals-on-wheels lady. "The world is menacing and full of alarms", Binny says, and she is amazed that two streets away, in the park, runners in tracksuits are acquiring a chestnut gelding and a grey mare, Bathsheba, which is the heroine of her book. As the farm stock grew her attitude to animals changes from the sentimentality of the pet-lover to a robust feeling of mutual respect. She found in animals entertainment, stimulus and to adore, particularly their frankness of behaviour. Mr Deighton tells the story of the little farm with charm and honesty and, blessedly, without a trace of facetiousness.

She arrived at the farm with two cats and soon acquired a chestnut gelding and a grey mare, Bathsheba, which is the heroine of her book. As the farm stock grew her attitude to animals changes from the sentimentality of the pet-lover to a robust feeling of mutual respect. She found in animals entertainment, stimulus and to adore, particularly their frankness of behaviour. Mr Deighton tells the story of the little farm with charm and honesty and, blessedly, without a trace of facetiousness.

Two views of Jim Slater, published today, are reviewed by Andrew Goodrick-Clarke on page 27.

Ronald Lewin

Country life

Providence Place: Animals in a Landscape, by Jacky Gillott (Hodder & Stoughton, £4.50)

A few years ago Jacky Gillott left London with her husband and children to start a small holding in Somerset. She abandoned a highly successful career in journalism and television, or that part of her career which required living at the hub, because she wanted a kind of fulfilment which only a country life can give. She loved animals and longed for a horse. She wanted her sons to

grow up in a place where the contours, the seasons and the sense of community would form a memory for ever. And she wanted to make a contribution to food production, though she and her husband did not aim at total self-sufficiency, considering this a narrow and reactionary ideal. In the event her husband has to work in London and she has to join his family at weekends, farming proving more expensive than they bargained for.

In *Providence Place* Jacky Gillott tells the story of the little farm with charm and honesty and, blessedly, without a trace of facetiousness. She arrived at the farm with two cats and soon acquired a chestnut gelding and a grey mare, Bathsheba, which is the heroine of her book. As the farm stock grew her attitude to animals changes from the sentimentality of the pet-lover to a robust feeling of mutual respect. She found in animals entertainment, stimulus and to adore, particularly their frankness of behaviour. Mr Deighton tells the story of the little farm with charm and honesty and, blessedly, without a trace of facetiousness.

Through animals she became familiar with birth and death and recognized the animal side of human nature. She also shed her former fierce feminist assumptions, coming to believe that male and female have essentially different roles.

Yet I find a melancholy moral in this book which may not be entirely obvious to read. One is forced to ask if farming is not best left to the professionals. While Miss Gillott was bravely toiling and patiently learning, there seems to have been a terrible toll of animal accidents. Providence Place might have been run over twice and had to be cast. Bathsheba frequently threw its mistress, who suffered a series of injuries ranging from torn ligaments to a slipped disc. Elsewhere a horse killed under him by a car. Foxes destroyed her poultry. Three pullets went mad and drowned themselves in the stream and a bantam cockerel drowned in a bucket. Goats which no stake or fence could hold devoured fruit

Edward finds this frightfully tricky. He is a middle-aged accountant, impressively vulnerable in his wish to do whatever is expected, to let no one down; he dreads repercussions, the unpredictable that may put his job and his relationships with both his wife and Binny because he values his wife's civil appreciation as highly as his love for forthright Binny. But in spite of it being very fashionable for him to have a mistress, Binny tells him, no one is going to come to her. "Nobody pulled your trousers out."

He tends to invite injury: a small heart attack in particular, he thinks, might do him the world of good, give him time to sort life out—he would set sensual intensity aside for Binny, but social norms—wouldn't say put and he hasn't moved on. He wants to discover much more. There are a few warnings about faithlessness in every sense and one can choose how much significance to give these: Edward, for instance, reminds himself of a verse in Byron's *The Destruction of Sennacherib*: "And there lay the rider distorted and pale... And though the title of Edward's and Binny's tale refers to mid-life, far more develops than a menapausal blotout.

During the dinner Binny gives for a couple in his dinner party circle, the ordinary becomes wild, mysterious; the comedy is laced with foul play. And when gunmen raid the house, one of the worst horrors, apart from the murder, is that Binny is her near-acceptance, that it doesn't matter. After all, she begins to reflect, she has been a voyeur of worse violence, watching murder on the telly and books—wobbling like harmless darts.

A great deal of this book's magnetism depends on the details of its images. Read it, and read or reread *A Quiet Life*, published now in paperback (75p) by Fontana.

Myrna Blumberg

Mao for his times

Mao Tse-tung in the Scales of History, edited by Dick Wilson (Cambridge, £10.50 and £3.50)

"The time for judgment is when the lid is on the coffin", runs the Chinese saying. There are 10 essays by acknowledged authorities summing up Mao Tse-tung's qualities as philosopher, Marxist, political leader, soldier, teacher, economist, patriot, statesman, Chinese and innovator. The writers took only three months to write, but the publishers have taken nine more, so that the labels already seem somewhat excessive in the strong tide of demagoguery.

That Mao was and will remain a national hero seems beyond doubt. As an organizer of revolution his achievement is colossal. But why was China in such a mess when he died? Why did he win so little support among his closest colleagues? There are no answers to these questions in this book and who knows when we shall get them? The new China, moving into a world the old China never inhabited, follow its ways and publish its records or will it stick to precedent and reveal nothing until the dynamic historians decide the time has come to record a couple of centuries?

There is much that is stimulating in these essays. To take one question central to China's slowly changing outlook: how nationalist—for Chinese ends—and how revolutionary—in world terms? Mao's twentieth-century upheaval? Wang Guo-wu writing on Mao's Chinese-ness rightly sees him as effortlessly and supremely confident in his Chinese identity, unlike so many of his contemporaries, including the communist ones. This enabled him to transmit Marxism-Leninism to the Chinese people as if it were the most natural thing to do. Mao wanted to be part of the world and thought it necessary to ally himself to the Russians, in Mr Wang's view, thereby developing the closest possible relations China had

over had with any single country.

Stuart Schram applies stricter tests to Mao's Marxism and finds it yawning. He suggests Mao is more interesting along with Lin Shao-chi—by his infusion of the Confucian notion that it is impossible to separate the inner moral world of the individual from his outward behaviour. Benjamin Schwartz wonders whether Mao saw himself as a Leninist philosopher, or whether his model was the Chinese sage-king of the past.

Surely as its first importer and transmitter Mao had to be a believer in Marxism and it was easier for him as a Chinese to do that than he could have been as a foreigner. The model was the Chinese sage-king of the past.

Richard Harris

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Britain's reserve army

a
Special
Report

Part-timers get the professional look

by Henry Stanhope

If Britain was to go to war not much more than half of its Army would consist of regular soldiers. The others would be reserves, plucked from their civilian jobs to make the Army a more realistic and operational size. There are about 170,000 reserves, 110,000 of whom are former regular soldiers, men and women, now belonging to the Regular Reserve itself, the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, the Long-Term Reserve or to what are known as the Army Pensioners.

Those soldiers who leave after less than 22 years have a varying commitment in the Regular Reserve, then part-time commitment until they reach the age of 60, or 55 in practice. It is unlikely, however, that much use would be made of them except in a few specialized jobs.

The other 60,000 are part-time members of the Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve. The TAVR was formed in 1967 out of the Army Emergency Reserve and the old Territorial Army. It started in 1907 when Lord Haldane, then Secretary of State for War, welded the country's various reserve organizations into one body and created the TA.

Haldane's reforms aroused fierce opposition at the time but the reaction to any attempts to tamper with them since, as in 1967, has been even more intense.

Of the Regular Army reserves, only the Regular Reserve itself has any training obligations in theory, members are supposed to train for two weeks a year, but in practice they do not.

If war started some former regulars would be drafted to units of the British Army of the Rhine to try to increase the size of a typical infantry battalion from about 650 to a fighting strength of 800. Others would join units in the TAVR.

One of the criticisms made by the House of Commons Expenditure Committee in July was that those men would be called up without having had any refresher

training since leaving the Regular Army, despite the fact that they would have lost many of their professional skills within six years of returning to civilian life. The TAVR has a training obligation, although its length depends on that part of the force to which a soldier belongs. There are two main parts, in addition to a few smaller sections, and some 2,000 individual members. The smaller of the main parts, including about 13 per cent of the volunteers, contains what are called sponsored units. They are specialists whose military function would correspond to their civilian jobs.

TAVR postal workers, telephone operators or engine drivers might belong to those sponsored units and would contribute their skills to the Army if war started. That of the TAVR descends from the old Army Emergency Reserve.

But 82 per cent of the TAVR is divided into the better known independent units formed from the old TA. There are now about a hundred major units, including 38 infantry battalions; two armoured reconnaissance regiments; two medic units and three light air defence regiments of the Royal Artillery; seven regiments of Royal Engineers; two of the Special Air Service; and the Honourable Artillery Company. A little over two fifths are described as "reith" arms and one fifth is made up of engineers and signallers and the other two fifths are logistic units.

The TAVR would be used in wartime both to reinforce BAOR and other forces committed in Germany and to join in the defence of Britain. There are different call out liabilities, but most belong to Group A which has a general call out liability, and only bands, university Officer Training Corps and a few other units intended for service in Britain have the more limited Group B obligations.

Independent units have to attend camp two weeks a year and 12 more days' training out of camp. In practice the keeper volunteers attend one training night a week at their local TAVR Centre (formerly the Drill Hall) and one weekend out of camp every month. Members of sponsored units, who are recruited and administered nationally rather than locally, have to do only four days out of camp training a year.

Volunteers receive an annual bounty of £60 and an additional training bounty which rises from £35 during the first two years to £55 after four years. They also get paid almost the same rates as regular soldiers for every full day's training completed.

A private in the TAVR probably earns no more than £200 a year and a major about £500, some of which he might lose on mess bills. Moreover only the training bounty is tax free.

The Ministry of Defence has pursued a policy of co-ordinating the TAVR more closely with the Regular Army. The 1975 Defence Review not only left the TAVR untouched but brought it more closely under the Army's administrative organization. Units now exist side by side with regular units in the military districts in Britain.

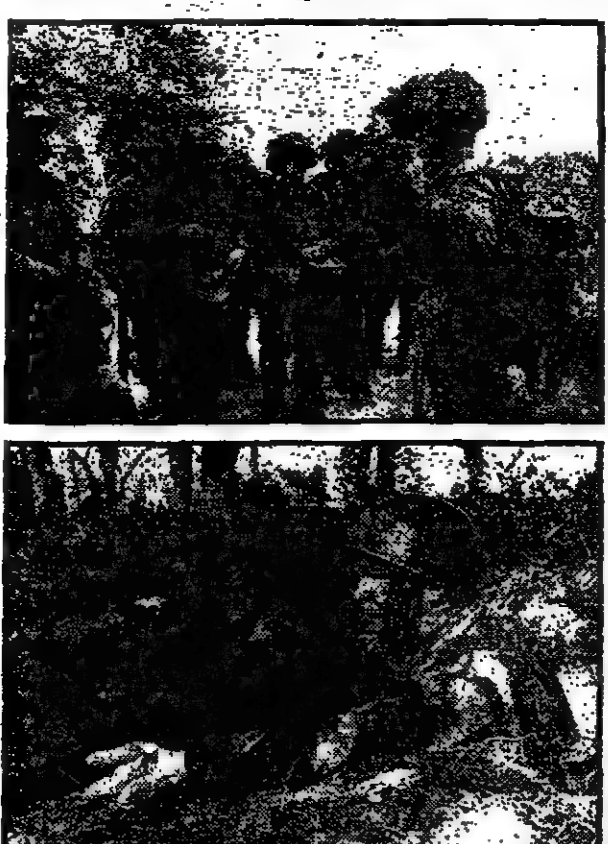
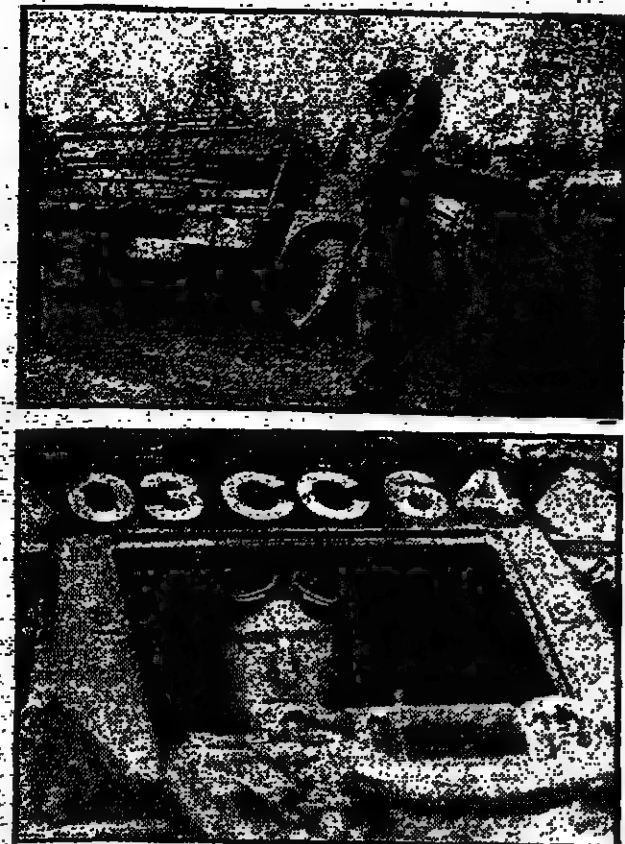
The university OTCs belong to the TAVR and are paid for out of the annual Army reserve budget of £91m. There are now 17 of them, but as most of them cover a number of colleges in the same town, the actual number of institutions which have access to a local corps is 58.

The OTCs have had few recruits lately because of anti-military thinking by students. At the beginning of the year there were 2,300 members, including training officers, out of a total establishment of 3,200. The universities produce about 200 TAVR members and up to 60 regular officers every year.

The two Army cadet forces deserve a mention, though they do not belong to the reserves and have direct links only through their instructors who may be TAVR officers. One is the Combined Cadet Force with 288 army contingents, mostly in public schools, and 28,000 members.

The other, less exclusive, organization is the Army Cadet Force. The ACF has as many as 1,600 detachments and nearly 44,000 teenage members, the result of a sudden rise in recruiting in 1975-76 and a further rise in 1976-77. The ACF is doing so well that the Army has had to stop any further expansion.

The author is Defence Correspondent, The Times.



Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve troops in action during the recent October Fest exercise on Salisbury Plain. Units represented in these pictures include the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers, The Royal Yeomanry, the 1st Battalion the Wessex Regiment (Rifle Volunteers) and the 10th Battalion The Parachute Regiment, successors to those who fought at Arnhem.

Oh! What a lovely corps

by John Chartres

"You are now a soldier and I would like to be the first to congratulate you."

When a solemn-looking captain of the Royal Engineers uttered those words to me after I had taken the oath at the tender age of 17½ in 1939 they seemed to have a slightly hollow ring and I distinctly remember twinges of doubt about what I had let myself in for.

No very deep thought had gone into that first decision to become a Territorial. In those days everyone was joining something. The local Sappers had a drill hall just down the road from my Sussex home; they possessed some exciting-looking vehicles and mechanical de-

vices and the wearing of a little silver TA badge in one's lapel was almost a necessity at that time if one was to make any progress with the opposite sex on Saturday nights at the Winter Gardens. There was even a popular song called "He was a handsome Territorial".

In the event, joining the TA then and at that age only meant that one was called up sooner than anyone else and kept on longer after the war—those of us who were under 19 received the somewhat insulting title of "immature soldiers" and were separated from our own local units and friends until we became of age to serve overseas.

Nevertheless, I suppose I had been that nagging sense of loss of something in the "post-demo" years (incom-

prehensible to civilians and wives). Second, I was joining (at the temporary expense even of my two hard-won wartime stripes) a rather special unit which, although part of the Army, actually flew light aircraft. Its officer pilots clearly had an informal outlook on the more tedious aspects of military life such as drilling and polishing things. A third, less noble factor was that after seven solid years of full-time service a grateful country had called me up again for ominous-sounding refresher training under what was called the "Z-reserve" scheme. This seemed a way of meeting apparently unending obligations and getting a bit of fun out of it as well.

This time it all turned out for the best. Being a radio operator observer in an Air Observation Post Flight was rather like belonging to a flying club and being paid for it. One enjoyed in full measure the TA's special knack of combining quite hard, serious, and occasionally hazardous work with a great deal of positive enjoyment. Though my friends thought I was mad, at least in those perilously war-threatened years of the early 1950s I knew that if the worst came to the worst I would enjoy my job and be among very good friends while doing it.

It could not last for ever, of course. There were threats of cuts in the long series of cuts in the reserve forces aimed at all "week-end airmen" in the Air Force, Navy and the Army and these materialized. By

an odd coincidence my pilot friends were beginning to complain about what they called my "developing physique" putting an extra 50 yards on to the take-off run of an Avro, and I received some concerted encouragement to apply for a commission in something more suitable, such as a tank unit.

That led to these three of a chequered military career; to the very special privilege and satisfaction of command of a squadron of Yeomanry and the leadership of 100 or so young men who seemed to possess a remarkable quality whereby their enjoyment of soldiering was in direct ratio to the degree of toughness and discomfort we could devise for them.

continued on next page



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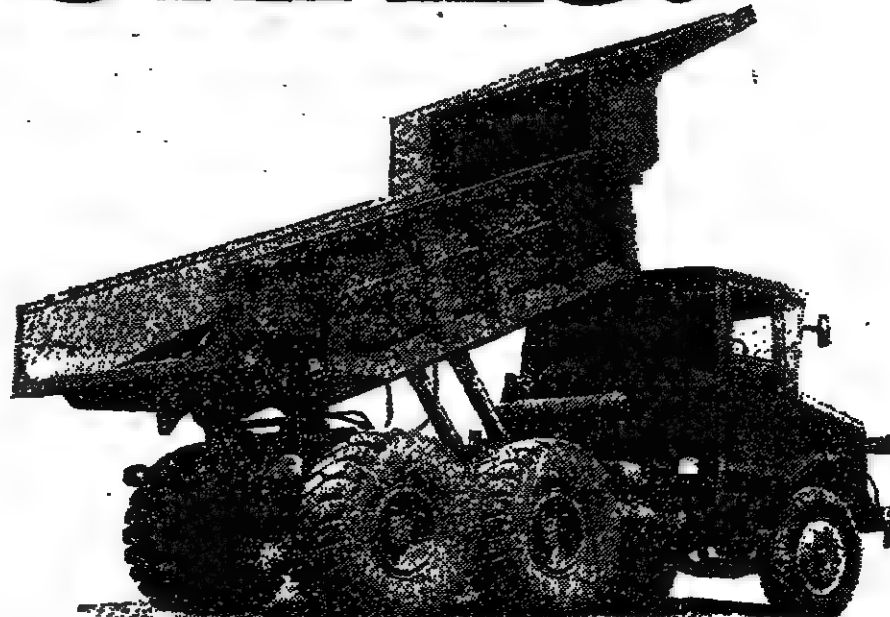


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A look at life in three very different branches of soldiering—a largely typical regiment, the least typical, and the ambulance service

Practised at survival

by John Chartres

When the Queen presented a new guidon to the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry at Belle Vue, Manchester, in 1961, she mentioned the "vicissitudes" the regiment had passed through since a previous ceremony conducted by her great-grandfather 52 years earlier.

Neither she nor the members of the regiment (who put on a spectacular parade and high-speed drive-past before an audience of 20,000) knew then that more vicissitudes, perhaps the most trying of all in nearly 200 years of history, were still to come.

The Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, now a 380-strong "general reserve" infantry battalion of the T.A.V.R., is typical of the modern reserve army in many ways: exceptional in some others, particularly

if a study is made of its history, its resilience to change and constant ability to refuse to accept defeat from successive groups of politicians who at times seem bent on destroying it. With the exception of the Honourable Artillery Company, the regiment believes it is the only T.A.V.R. formation to have survived all the successive reorganizations intact and still to bear its original title, which was conferred on it in 1834 by William IV after a typical yeomanry amalgamation of various troops of light horse which had been formed by country landowners in the troubled days of the late eighteenth century.

In the First World War one of its squadrons served throughout in the cavalry role in the Middle East (including participation in an action against Senussi tribesmen at El Alamein) and the rest of the regiment both as cavalry and as in-

fantry on the Western Front. After 18 years between the wars happy existence as typically colourful mounted yeomanry regiment (scrapbook photographs and souvenirs indicate that a high standard of living was enjoyed by all at annual camps) the DLOY took on the third of a total of five different military roles in 1939 when it formed the nucleus of two medium artillery regiments which served in Italy and north-west Europe.

When the TA was reformed in 1947 the regiment was equipped with self-propelled anti-tank guns as part of the Royal Armoured Corps; in 1956 it became a reconnaissance regiment with armoured cars (thereby resuming the nearest thing possible to its original cavalry role); in 1967 it amalgamated briefly with the 40th-41st Royal Tank Regiment; in 1969 it

was reduced to a cadre of just eight officers and men; and in 1971 it became a full regiment again in the Home Defence Infantry role.

Much argument goes on about the value of lightly equipped general reserve infantry battalions such as the DLOY in an age of technological warfare, and retired officers who remember the heady dashing days of the armoured cars are apt to wag their heads over the port at reunion dinners and yearn for what is called a "re-role".

Many of those who serve in the regiment now (and it is perhaps significant that in an anti-militarist period it is almost fully recruited with soldiers and NCOs but short of officers) seem to have no such doubts.

Its role in the unhappy event of a nuclear war is seen primarily as one of survival somewhere underground, and reemergence after bombs have dropped as perhaps one of the few organized, disciplined bodies in the country capable of restoring some sort of order out of the holocaust.

The methods of training and general atmosphere of the regiment are markedly different from the days of the 1950s and 1960s when TA units simply served to be as good as, if not better than, their exact counterparts in the regular Army.

The emphasis of training now is on the individual skills of riflemen and junior NCOs with simple weapons and tools for survival. At every stage from recruit to promotion to senior NCO rank, soldiers have to take courses and pass examinations set by the regular Army. Because of this the regiment is seldom together as one body, even at annual camp; more responsibility rests with corporals and sergeants, less influence can be exerted by commissioned officers.

The present Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel David Clouston was one of the first officers to reach this rank who had had no full time military experience. Much has clearly changed in this, one of the nation's oldest part-time military organizations. Much remains the same.

The author is the Chief Northern Correspondent of The Times and served as a squadron commander and regimental second-in-command of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry from 1954 to 1966.

Elite proves its worth

by Henry Stanhope

The most historic, most illustrious, most extraordinary unit of the T.A.V.R. is the Honourable Artillery Company, which was granted its charter by Henry VIII. Its captain-general is the Queen, and its present strength includes the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Kent and Prince Michael.

Mr Edward Heath is perhaps more typical of the well-to-do middle class membership, which draws heavily upon lawyers, accountants, stockbrokers and City businessmen, all of whom pay an annual £15 to use the club's extensive, elegant facilities at The Armoury in City Road. These middle-aged and often elderly members do not belong to the Veterans' Company and use the HAC as a club. It even has its own masonic lodge and special constabulary.

There are indeed a number of clubs within the club. But the most famous is the Company of Pipers and Musicians whose members dress up in Civil War regalia to take part in the pageantry of the City of London. There are 63 of them and they still use the 1635 drill book of William Barrill. "Assume a lady position," says their command for "Stand easy!" and "Have a care!" is the pipers' equivalent for "Shun!"

The HAC would like to recruit some of its younger members to the company, but they sometimes have to accompany the Lord Mayor on official visits overseas—duty which only the more senior members, whose time is their own, can perform.

The HAC has not entirely sacrificed its old gunnery skills. These have to be maintained because the company still has the duty of firing royal salutes from the Tower of London on the Queen's birthday and similar state occasions. It remains an organization closely associated with the City of London.

The HAC is thus a surprising institution whose lofty attitudes sometimes irritate professional soldiers, not to mention colleagues in the T.A.V.R. Its relationship to the rest of the T.A.V.R. resembles in some ways the relationship between the Guards regiments and the rest of the Army.

But, as its members point out, it came into existence before the Army and thus bears no allegiance to any other regiment or corps. They also point out that despite its elitism it has performed valuable service for Queen and country.

In the First World War as many as 4,000 men were commissioned into other regiments from the HAC, as were a further 3,800 in the Second World War.

The Honourable Artillery Company was formed to provide officers from the City to lead the trained bands of London. That is what it is still doing today.

even the HAC's present special role reflects its elitism and its influence.

The intelligence of HAC members is high—which partly explains the comparatively high success in T.A.V.R. competitions. While other regiments are fiddling around with computers and other new-fangled aids, the HAC soldiers, it is said, are working everything out in their heads. They even won a tough route march in Wales several years ago, somewhat to the disgust of paratroop units and others taking part.

They serve for five years or more, much as other T.A.V.R. soldiers, leaving their boundaries and their pay—some of which they have to pay back as subscriptions to the HAC. Then they can join their fathers and older brethren in the Veterans' Company and use the HAC as a club. It even has its own masonic lodge and special constabulary.

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Well-suited for field work

by John Roper

If the 222 (East Midlands) Field Ambulance, RAMC (V) goes to war its doctors, medical assistants, drivers and even cooks are trained to do so in "Noddy" suits.

Life for the part-time soldiers is not all beer and skittles, and free trips abroad. The unit takes its training, particularly in NBC (nuclear, biological and chemical warfare) seriously. NBC suits, quickly named "Noddy" suits, might have to be worn all the time as protection against gas or gas attack. Made from charcoal-impregnated cloth and worn over uniform with a respirator, they are, in the opinion of all, supremely uncomfortable.

They are liberally hung with all sorts of equipment, including ammunition pouches, and as Staff Sergeant Michael Ashton, the unit's expert, explains, "You can live in 'em indefinitely but they soon get hot."

The importance of 222 and the 10 other volunteer field ambulances is that in medical services which need to be expanded rapidly and they provide a reservoir of about 2,000 trained men. The force's peacetime role, largely concerned with fitness and sick parades, could change overnight to caring for casualties.

Colonel Bill Charlton, aged 53, a Nottingham general practitioner who commands the unit, has no doubt that if Britain mobilised, the 222 Field Ambulance—"We are a seven-mile column when we have all our vehicles"—would be in action within 48 hours. Their role has changed little since 1939: they collect wounded from forward aid posts, give basic emergency treatment and send them to hospital.

All the officers agree that the unit's task in peacetime is made much easier because, as an independent Territorial Army unit, it has regular staff permanently attached. These officers and NCOs remain with the unit on mobilisation, and there is a move to increase the number available for these duties. They provide a close association with the regular forces and a continuity which has proved invaluable.

The 222's Adjutant, Captain Frank Morrison, is a regular, and the regimental sergeant-major RAMC and Regimental Combat Team staff NCOs are all regulars. They look after the day-to-day running of the unit.

The establishment is 183 including the permanent staff and the unit is proud because, compared with some other sections, it is only a few men short. Most of the shortage is of professional men: the unit needs four more doctors and a dentist. The RCT section is fully staffed but more men are needed for the RAMC.

It is judged that if a volunteer remains with the unit for three years he is a trained man and the experience, knowledge and skills acquired mean that he will fit easily into the

organization if called for duty.

The 222 unit's headquarters is in Leicester in a drill hall which it lends to other units. Detachments in Nottingham and Derby have the use of other units' drill halls.

Many of the Leicester men come from the local government service—obviously related to the fact that the unit's training officer, Major Albert Pryce-Williams, is an area supervisor in the city engineer's department and has given 18 years' enthusiastic service to the TA. In its experience national advertising for recruits achieves little.

An advertisement in a local paper for, say, a driver for a TA unit, achieves results. But it is often the happy volunteer who influences his mate to join. Everything is done to capture and retain a volunteer's interest from his first day. Providing a uniform immediately has been found to be important.

Recruits do square-bashing to teach them basic army drill. Apart from the 15-day compulsory annual camp, most of the training is at weekends and most of the men attend on more than the minimum number of days stipulated.

These are said to be more realistic than the casualties seen in many war films. A few men, and some say, the colonel's daughter, invited to watch a demonstration, showed signs of being distinctly off-colour on meeting badly wounded "casualties" for the first time.

Sections from the unit and individuals are frequently attached for duty with our own and other regular forces. The unit recently received an invitation from the United States Army to send an officer to a unit in the Caribbean. The unit often provides men for duty in Cyprus and teams also attend social events, such as a wedding, to provide first aid cover.

It is proud that in the past five years it has twice been first and three times second in the T.A.V.R. field ambulance challenge competition. One of its sergeants recently returned from Germany with an American award won in a competition with US Army regular troops undertaking a tough assessment course in which the pass rate is only about 11 per cent. His friend

quently led the field in the competition, which included an assault course, first aid, map-reading and survival and the judges were impressed when they found out he was "only a part-time soldier."

Why do men, particularly doctors, whose lives are busy and days full, volunteer to give their time to army medical services? Most lose money. They are paid at regular army rates but a GP may have to find at least £20 a day for a locum to look after his practice while he is away. Most of the assistants could earn far more by working overtime in their own jobs.

Often the professional men have had a connexion with the Services. Colonel Charlton was a medical student when he joined up as a Bren-gun-carrier driver in the Queen's Royal Regiment and returned to his studies only after the war.

Another GP in the unit Dr Paul Wakely, was an RAF squadron leader and Lieutenant Roy Corner, a state registered nurse now working to a representative for a drug company, served in the ranks with the RAMC. Major Raja Chandra, a force in the British Medical Association, feels that he is doing something for the country, enjoys the excitement of the life-taking part in air-sea rescue operations was an example—and finds it a welcome change from surgery.

All ranks enjoy the comradeship with the unit, in which great pride is taken, provides an interest impossible to achieve in a hobby or weekend relaxation. Minor and there are many in the unit from around Nottingham, all say they enjoy being in the fresh air, contrast to being underground.

Some of the younger men are grateful for the training; one, for example, has obtained his heavy good driving licence. They enjoy the feeling of being physically fit as a result of service with the unit.

The impression is of men satisfied that they are doing something useful and despite some drawbacks they enjoy doing it.

The author is Health Services Correspondent, Times.

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An uphill struggle to maintain strength

About 60,000 of the TAVR's establishment of 72,500 are recruited. That is not as high as the Army would like, but much better than might be expected after a top-to-bottom restructuring of national priorities. Membership went through a bad time in 1973-75, when it slumped by 5,000. But it recovered in the past two years and the present size is similar to that of 1972.

Recruiting is uneven, but again it could be much worse. Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC) volunteers are always hard to get and until recently the RAMC reserves were only 60 per cent recruited. But again

there has been an improvement and two Field Ambulance units are now fully up to strength. Infantry units are well over 80 per cent full, Royal Armoured Corps reconnaissance regiments 90 per cent, the Royal Artillery 100 per cent, and the Parachute Regiment reserves are actually 10 per cent over strength.

The pattern of recruiting is different from that for regular soldiers. Men tend to join the regular Army when there is little civilian job security, but volunteers are reluctant to join the TAVR at such a time because they cannot risk incurring their employers' displeasure by taking time off for training. They are more

likely to do so when they feel their jobs to be secure. In general the TAVR has a struggle to maintain its strength. Men sign on for two years at a time but the average length of service is between three and a half and four years, so every year the TAVR turns over about a quarter of its personnel.

This is higher than the Army would like. Some change is obviously desirable to create room at the top, but ideally the Army would like to bring down the annual coming and going to about 15 per cent or at worst 20 per cent.

If a man decides to leave there is not very much that the Army can do about it.

He might also be forced to leave because he has moved to a new job, perhaps in an area where there is no suitable unit near by. Transfers to units can be arranged without much difficulty, but the volunteer has to be prepared to lose some promotion or joining another regiment or battalion.

Most recruits say that they joined the TAVR because they had friends in it already. But a number also talk about wanting to do something positive, or about serving their country. This may sound a little too good to be true, but they really do say it, and mean it.

Certainly in some parts of London and other large cities the local TAVR centre acts almost as a community centre or youth club for those who join.

One advance has been the practice of paying the volunteers by cheque. In the old days they were paid in cash, which they promptly spent at the drill hall bar. Now the money goes into the bank, which pleases their wives, if not the bar committee. And anything which pleases the wives of the TAVR is of obvious benefit.

Girl friends who might be

attracted by the sight of their young men marching along behind the band, quickly become wives and mothers who resent their husbands' departure for one weekend in four or their disappearance once a year for a fortnight's camp. So the TAVR is always looking for ways in which the soldiers' wives can be made to feel involved.

Still more tricky is the job of persuading employers. The Army calculates that the average man now gets four weeks holiday a year, though many get less. It recognizes that three of these weeks should be spent with his family. The fourth week, it argues, could be donated to the TAVR without undue hardship.

The second week of camp they ask employers to donate in the form of unpaid, additional leave. Successive governments make occasional appeals to the country's employers, asking them to make their unseen contribution to the national benefit. The response of employers varies. Some argue that if an employee wants to run around playing soldiers, he should be prepared to use a fortnight of his annual holiday for the purpose. Others give two

extra weeks instead of one, and even pay the employee his usual wage during that time.

This can upset other workers, and particularly the unions. So the Army includes the unions too in its patriotic appeals.

The critical loyalties which give the British Army its peculiar flavour tend to complicate manpower problems. On the one hand a man's loyalty to his local regiment is good for morale, his own and that of the unit; on the other, it can sometimes make him reluctant to serve in any other branch if he moves to another part of the country.

This makes it difficult for the Army to tidy up the present distribution of units, which can sound ridiculous. The 5th Battalion of the Light Infantry has its headquarters in Shropshire, but its companies are scattered between Shropshire, Hereford, Cornwall, Yorkshire and co Durham. Yet to regroup regiments round new recruiting areas would offend historic loyalties, and TAVR manpower problems would probably grow rather than diminish.

Recruiting for the TAVR independent units is still one of the responsibilities of

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Regular soldiers are instructed in the use of the Milan anti-tank system, which also to be issued to selected TAVR units. The weapon, developed collaboratively by France and Germany and in service in both their armies, is manufactured in Britain by BAC.

Local associations make for efficiency

One of the most significant parts in the history of Haldane reforms of the Army in 1907 refers to "the creation of command and administration" of the new Territorial Force.

It said that the general principles on which the force was to be organized would be the assimilation of its form and command to those of the regular Army, "so far as is consistent with the civilian character and occupation of members".

The provinces of command and administration, ever, are kept rigidly apart and for the rest of the latter it has a rigid machinery of its own.

These were the essential principles which gave birth to the Territorial Force, frequently misunderstood in the years since its formation. It is in spite of many years by more than a century of military minds. In today in much the form as envisaged 70 years ago.

At the end of the period (The Territorial Force by Harold W. went on to say that

the explanation of this division of powers might be found in the fact that whereas command and training, to be efficient, must be centralized, the administration of a voluntary basis, could be efficient only if it was decentralized.

"Unity of command, and to some extent, unity of training, are essential to success in the field; but diversity and elasticity in administration are no less essential to the encouragement of local effort and the development of local resources in time of peace."

County associations formed during that period were therefore constituted as bodies "local in origin and situation and cognizant of local capabilities and requirements".

Their duties were limited to the civil and financial administration of units in their charge at all times other than annual training in camp, of embodiment and of actual military service.

The soundness of those early principles is illustrated by a list of the main duties of TAVR associations set out in a pamphlet published earlier this year. They include:

recruiting and publicity for the TAVR and relations with the public; liaison with employers, trade unions and local authorities; the provision and maintenance of accommodation and the furnishing, heating, lighting and cleaning of such accommodation; and welfare.

In the simplest possible terms the role of the associations is, and always has been, to raise and house a reserve army and hand it over to regular command only for training or war. They are essential links in the fundamental contradiction of a "civilian army".

During the many reorganizations their titles have changed slightly from time to time and instead of one for each administrative county as first envisaged, there are now only 14 covering England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man on a regional basis to some extent aligned to the regular Army's districts.

Their constitution remains unchanged in principle—a mix of retired TA officers and representatives of local authorities, universities, employers, trade unions and education authorities. Unit commanding officers and the TAVR's handful of full colonels are ex-officio members only.

Most associations do most of their day-to-day work through committees; with up to 150 members each they usually meet as a whole only once a year. Their full-time secretaries are key men in the whole TAVR organization, most of them carefully selected retired regular officers, who must above all possess the quality of impartiality.

Although the associations' main role is the administration of TAVR independent units and the words "Royal Auxiliary Air Force" have been dropped from their titles, they do have the duties of giving assistance to the small number of R Aux AF units still in existence and to the Royal Observer Corps and, of course, full responsibilities for the various cadet forces including the Air Training Corps. In addition they have liaison responsibilities towards the Sea Cadet Corps.

J.C.

Why is a top British oil man interested in the Territorial Army?

"I have such clear and personal memories of my military service during the 1939-45 war. Before that, I had served in the Territorial Army where I gained experience and a sense of comradeship and confidence which proved invaluable during the conflict and later in civilian life."

"It is of course not in support of war that I maintain that some military experience can contribute greatly to civilian working life. It is because industry calls to a large degree upon the same skills of man management and initiative as does a service career."

"The Army today is naturally a very different defence and fighting force from that in my day. Not only different in terms of technology but smaller in keeping with the defence policies of present times. Therefore the Regular Army now needs more than ever the back up of the Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve."



Sir David Steel, DSO, MC, TD
Chairman of British Petroleum

"We in BP not only encourage but assist our employees in taking part in the TAVR. They are given leave from work to fulfil TAVR duties at camp and on exercises. This is not just to benefit the TAVR, vital as it is. As an employer we gain as well. We draw upon abilities and attributes developed in the demanding and constructive environment of military service. Equally, an employee gains an added dimension in his usefulness to the Company with the extra technical, practical and leadership experience he gets as well as discipline, fresh air and fun."

"BP are proud that many employees have been members of the TAVR over the years. I am certain that membership of the TAVR is not only of the greatest benefit to the country and to the individual, it is of immense value to the employer. It has the wholehearted support of BP."

David Steel

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What would the TAVR expect from me?

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Mr Jenkins warns Tokyo to cut surplus or risk protectionism

Tokyo, Oct 12.—Mr Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission, gave a warning today that Japan must reduce its trade surplus and open its domestic market to foreign goods or face rising protectionism.

Speaking at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, he said 1978 would be a crucial year "for determining the world trading climate for a considerable time ahead," and that steel might be the issue which triggered a wave of protectionism.

The EEC has suggested that it would limit the exporting of steel to the United States, the source of the main protectionist

threat in this industry, if the Japanese did likewise.

Mr Jenkins was to meet with Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Prime Minister this afternoon and with other top officials tomorrow before leaving on Friday.

There were three main problems in EEC trade with Japan: the heavy trade deficit (the Community had with Japan \$4,200m, about £2,400m in 1976 and likely to be more this year); concentration of Japanese imports in areas such as steel, cars, ball bearings and electro-technical products; areas where the EEC was already facing major problems because of the recession; and the accessibility of the Japanese market to European goods.

Nube puts phase two deal to banks

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

The National Union of Bank Employees (Nube) has now formally submitted a phase two pay claim directly to Barclays, National Westminster and Lloyds, where the staff associations are holding out for a 10 per cent deal from August 1.

Mr Leif Mills, Nube general secretary, said yesterday: "There is no chance of us being dragged back into joint bargaining with the staff associations. That is all over."

Mr James Mortimer, chairman of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), is to discuss Nube's withdrawal from the joint bargaining machinery with Mr Mills next week.

Mr Mills said he hoped that Acas would assist the union in its efforts to get separate bargaining rights with the English clearing banks.

The union has also lodged phase two claims with the Midland and Williams & Glyn's.

He is not ruling out the possibility of industrial action in the pursuit of separate bargaining procedures.

Italian industry seeks aid for small concerns

From John Earle
Rome Oct 12

Confindustria, the confederation of Italian private industry, has called on the government to adopt a threefold course of action to stave off disaster for numerous small and medium companies.

It wants measures ensuring facilities for settling debts and unpaid invoices, enabling banks to make shareholdings in exposed companies, and lowering the cost of money.

A statement issued after a meeting of Confindustria's council recommended that the public sector deficit should be allowed to "emerge in its entirety," and that companies should not be compelled to bear the burden of a public sector debt which was not officially recognized and did not bear interest.

In the private sector, priority should be given to settling debts to "the numerous small and medium companies so as to ensure their survival and safeguard employment levels."

The statement trends on delicate ground, as the Italian government now admits that, leaving aside this submerged deficit of unpaid bills, even the

openly-recognized public sector deficit will exceed undertakings entered into with the International Monetary Fund.

Preliminary government analyses indicate that the deficit in 1978 will now be about 19,000,000 lire instead of the previously agreed 14,500,000 lire.

But the government, in its review of the 1978 economic outlook, maintains this is compatible with the changed situation due to factors such as the improved balance of payments.

On the second point, Confindustria formally adopted proposals which Signor Guido Carli, its president, has been advancing for two years.

Consortia of banks should set up joint holding companies to take and place shareholdings in their debtor companies.

Parliament should pass legislation to lighten their tax burden, and also to make possible the establishment of Italian unit trusts.

On the third point, Confindustria noted the recent rapid fall in the British pound sterling rate and said a further fall in the cost of money in Italy was indispensable.

BSC opens campaign to attract Japanese investment for Britain

From Peter Hill
Rome, Oct 12

A campaign is to be launched by the British Steel Corporation to attract Japanese industrial investment in areas of the United Kingdom where the corporation is planning to run down its steelmaking activities.

A prime target for development is South Wales, where about 10,000 jobs are due to be phased out over the next few years.

Sir Charles Villiers, the BSC chairman, who has recently returned from a two-week visit to China, revealed here today that he will travel to Japan at the beginning of next month with Mr John Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, to address Japanese business leaders.

Sir Charles is chairman of the BSC subsidiary, BSC Industry, a company established to secure new investment to provide employment for those workers who lose jobs as a result of the corporation's plant closure programme.

The state steel undertaking's initiative comes at a time when British-Japanese trading relations have sunk to a low level.

Japanese motor manufacturers—whose exports to the United Kingdom have risen steeply in recent months—are under pressure from Mr Dell, the Secretary of State for Trade, to cut their shipments.

He has warned the Japanese Government that unless the exports are contained, the British Government will have to consider imposing quota restrictions.

There is also concern among trade unions over the plans by Hitachi to establish a television assembly plant in the North-east which they fear will lead to a loss of jobs among British electronics companies.

Mr Farley, the Secretary of State for Industry, is expected to decide shortly whether the Hitachi development should be given the go-ahead.

However, Sir Charles made it clear that in his week of talks in Japan he would be emphasizing the attractions of investment in Britain.

Several Japanese companies have already been operating successfully in this country in the past few years, including Sony and Matsushita (National Panasonic) in South Wales.

Sir Charles is expected to have discussions with a number of Japanese industrial leaders, including those of Nippon Steel Corporation and the Toyota Motor Company.

BSC Industry has already had a positive response from nearly 50 companies after the launch of its campaign earlier this year, and at least two foreign companies have reached an advanced stage in discussions with the BSC.

Iranian dealings 'correct', Tate & Lyle says

Tate & Lyle and company officials have "behaved with total correctness, fairness and efficiency" in sugar dealings with Iran, a company spokesman said yesterday.

He was commenting on reports from Tehran that two Tate & Lyle executives are to be charged with forgery and dishonesty concerning Iran's purchase of sugar from the company in 1975.

Two former Iran Deputy Ministers of Commerce, Mr Hossein Alizadeh and Mr Mohammad Ali Seyrafi, are on trial charged with negligence in arranging long term sugar purchases from Tate & Lyle in February 1975 at too high a price.

Reports from Tehran said the Iranian public prosecutor also planned to try in absentia Mr C. Paul, a director of Tate & Lyle International, and Mr Michael Anfield, a Tate & Lyle director responsible for trading.

When the charges were first announced in early 1976, Tate & Lyle opened its books to Iranian authorities.



Britain slipping: Mr Jan Hilditch, director general of the Institute of Directors, said yesterday at the launch of the second edition of the *Directors' Handbook*, that Britain was falling behind in the race for prosperity.

"Whatever the Government may have said, the business of this nation is not successful," Three ingredients were necessary: esteem, enjoyment and reward. These were missing in Britain. It was impossible to enjoy running a company because of the burden of taxes and Britain's directors were still the lowest paid and highest taxed in the free industrial world.

Moreover, Mr Hilditch's comparison of timber price increases with those of other building materials, misleadingly in two respects. In the first place, the period which he has selected is not typical as it includes the months when sterling fell steeply in value.

With sterling's recovery and the recent devaluations of Scandinavian currencies, timber prices have started to fall. This is the 12 months up to last August the net increase in softwood prices amounted to 14 per cent as compared with

Indonesia gives IBM ultimatum for handover

Jakarta, Oct 12.—International Business Machines (IBM) Corporation must leave Indonesia by the end of this year if it fails to hand over its marketing activities to an Indonesian company, a senior Indonesian official said today.

Mr Oman Rukmas of the State Administration Institute said IBM was the only one among 16 foreign computer groups in Indonesia that had strongly opposed the government's "Indonesianisation" programme.

Mr Rukmas said IBM declined to comply with the government policy because it did not want to transfer its computer technology to Indonesia.

He said Indonesians working for IBM could not be promoted beyond a certain level as top jobs were held by Americans.

Dumping denial by Nippon Seiko

Nippon Seiko, the Japanese bearing manufacturer, has denied its subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, Germany and France, have applied to the European Court of Justice for annulment of the EEC anti-dumping duty on ball and tapered roller bearings from Japan.

The company said it believed a review of the facts and of the procedures followed by the European Commission would confirm that it had not been dumping.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Can the Treasury put the economy back on course?

From Professor S. Pollard

Sir, It appears from their recent utterances that our senior ministers and their chief economic advisers still have no inkling of what ails the British economy, let alone how to cure it.

Having just completed three of the most disastrous years of post-war economic policy, they believe they have won a victory; and having learnt nothing from the nine cycles by which the British economy has been transformed from one of the strongest in the western world into one of the weakest in a mere 30 years, they propose to make exactly the same mistakes again.

But they enter the arena, as always under worse conditions than in the preceding cycle.

In the downward phase (1974-1977), plainly marked by the inability to produce what the market demands, the problem is "solved" by producing even less, as long as demand falls still further, and the cuts fall above all on investment.

Now, having reached a point deemed satisfactory, though at a rate of inflation that would have been considered disastrous in 1974, demand is stimulated once more.

But since nothing has been done to increase the power to produce, it is absolutely certain that the newly stimulated demand must very quickly again outrun our capacity to produce recreating exactly the "overheating" marked by inflation and balance of payments difficulties, of the last cycle which had to be met by the restrictive measure with which we started.

There is no one in the Treasury, or among their highly paid economic advisers, who has yet discovered that you cannot safely increase demand unless you have the power to increase the supply to meet it.

And that you cannot increase the supply if you have just used the whole panoply of powers of the Treasury over the past years to hamper, damage and wreck the investment programme on which increased productive capacity must depend? And if they fail to understand the simplest relationships of production, what chance have they of managing the economy?

The advocates of sterling depreciation for export competitiveness are in fact more than a hundred years behind the times. Having let sterling fall for a while after last year's disastrous advice, they seem to be bobbing up again. In bygone days the Tower of London was the proper place for those who were found to have given false advice.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC CHALMERS,
20 Moorgate,
London EC2R 6AQ.

Cost of timber framed housing

From the Director General of the Timber Trade Federation. Sir, Mr David Heisen is concerned with the effect on our balance of payments of the timber used in timber-framed housing (October 5). To keep the timber industry in perspective, it is estimated that the extra timber involved in the construction of an average three-bedroom house using timber frame as opposed to traditional methods is 3 cubic metres. The amount of timber involved is therefore very small in relation to the total import bill. The effect on the balance of payments is also offset by the value of exports of timber-framed buildings.

Moreover, Mr Heisen's comparison of timber price increases with those of other building materials, misleadingly in two respects. In the first place, the period which he has selected is not typical as it includes the months when sterling fell steeply in value.

With sterling's recovery and the recent devaluations of Scandinavian currencies, timber prices have started to fall. This is the 12 months up to last August the net increase in softwood prices amounted to 14 per cent as compared with

24 per cent for bricks, 21 per cent for concrete and an average for all building materials of 18 per cent. If the last three or four years are taken, the comparison is also favourable to timber.

Secondly, the initial cost of a material is only part of the price equation. Timber-framed housing, which uses a renewable resource, provides a saving in energy resources, which are both limited and increasingly expensive. Not only is the energy saving in the production of timber from its natural state to a usable building material, but also the high insulation factor in a timber-framed house, which is more than double that of traditional forms of construction, means that less energy is needed to heat the house.

If therefore all the implications are taken into account, it is evident that, as Mr David Worthy said (September 27), timber framed housing is a thoroughly economic proposition.

Yours faithfully,
S. REDMAN,
Clareville House,
Whitcomb Street,
London, WC2H 7DL.

Assessing the implications of a Severn barrage

From Mr C. D. B. Williams
Sir, After Dr Morris's somewhat alarming letter (September 28) regarding possible side effects and other aspects of a Severn barrage, it was reassuring to see the matter viewed from a more accurate perspective by Mr Osborne's well considered letter of September 30. Of course, a feasibility study of any project of such magnitude must be as completely comprehensive as is humanly possible, but I would think some major aspects might well be lost sight of by a mass of trivia arising from the views of opposing factions.

At the start of any new and unusual concept there are always objections, real or imagined—one need only remember the Suez and Panama canals. Primarily, there is the question of finance, which in my view should be disregarded.

On this score a barrage would seem not only logical but highly desirable. A barrage would necessarily change the local environment but this does not mean that this is necessarily for the worse. It could prove to be a blessing.

Unlike a dam, a barrage in a tidal river does not mean the

formation of a vast lake behind the surrounding side. It merely means that the water level, reaching high tide, is retained in time while the tide is going out, to provide the amount of rise in normal occasions by a flow can be controlled by spillage.

By the exposure of grounds for a barrage in the Severn, the population should multiply, and the view barrage might well prove a bigger tourist attraction than the present somewhat dreary scenery.

Yours faithfully,
C. D. B. WILLIAMS,
49 St John's Road,
Newbury,
Berkshire, RG14 7PB.
September 30.

Building as an economic regulator

From Mr R. W. Will
Sir, Your recent article (September 5) on the state of the building industry is one of a few which see have escaped politicians and their advisers in Civil Service. This is in construction industry is not a market regulator.

When it is necessary to reduce expenditure, cut in ing programmes can have immediate effect. British ments are not affected large jobs may well another two or three years.

When the time comes to give the economy, the construction industry is necessary to respond. Contractors take time to properly before tenders are invited. (The effect of moving quickly can be this work is unduly leading to inefficient economic working). The of building materials, bricks, cement and steel, have to be reduced down in response to demand; it cannot be increased again.

During every slump of firms go out of business, skilled men, professional craftsmen leave the industry, and the industry is always drastically reduced. When prosperity returns, there is a sharp manpower shortage.

Cuts in expenditure, maintenance of building a more immediate effect than almost any other lessy economic measure in the long run.

On the other hand, steady building programme industry could prove a stabilising factor in the country's economy, doing it level, out the money bumps. To achieve this, not a building programme, but a steady building programme, is needed.

Yours faithfully,
RALPH W. WILD,
Postock Millways,
Stoke-on-Trent,
Staffordshire, ST4 1JH.
October 5.

Compromising on capital gains

From Mr H. E. Devaux
Sir, With regard to the Financial Editor's "Compromising on gains" (October 5), I think any application of exemption on gains belonging to the gains threshold not providing a means of accumulation of tax for the future.

Yours faithfully,
H. E. DEVAUX,
Edwardes Lodge,
Roxford,
near Colchester,
October 5.

A spur for British management

From Mr D. O. Bowman
Sir, On October 3, under the heading "The environment for effective management," you publish a letter from Mr Roy Close of the British Institute of Management.

The letter, citing an article in the *Midland Bank Review* calling for a more conducive economic environment so that management could operate more effectively, was essentially an endorsement of the article and a plea for more consistency and supportiveness (for management) in Government policy. And the justification was in the acronym SPUR (strategy, performance and utilization of resources to promote management efficiency, etc.).

This American cousin, who has devoted a career to management, academic and otherwise, suggests three points for the consideration of the British Management Institute.

1. That which SPUR was intended to connote was *dynamic* in the States about 15 years ago, give or take three years. Acronyms are not a substitute for reality. Isn't it possible (likely?) that one of the major problems of our economy is the resistance to change by your managers, your unions, and your other institutions? You can afford such

resistance in your type of economy only if the rest of the world with any of the techniques of the modern world is to be that the world will not do so.

2. The plea here for established and known Government policies within which management can manage is in a sense a plea for the status quo. It is necessary for the world to be a blessing. Unlike a dam, a barrage in a tidal river does not mean the

formation of a vast lake behind the surrounding side. It merely means that the water level, reaching high tide, is retained in time while the tide is going out, to provide the amount of rise in normal occasions by a flow can be controlled by spillage.

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October 5.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE MIDDLE EAST

The National Bank of Abu Dhabi has opened its first European branch in London.

The services through this branch will be all you would expect from a major international commercial bank undertaking: multi currency loans, foreign exchange, joint ventures, and trade finance.

The branch will be run on a highly personalised basis for its Arab and overseas clients.

The London Branch Manager is Mr. Roger Coyle, 90 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AS. Telephone 01-626 8961. Telex 8812085. Cables MASRAFCITY

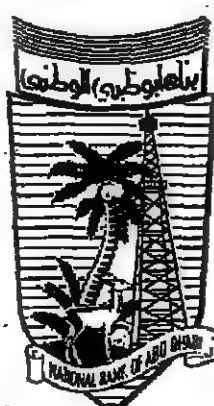
Head Office: Sheikh Khalifa Street, P.O. Box No. 4, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. Extensive representation throughout The Emirates.

Overseas Branches: Alexandria, Bahrain, Cairo, Khartoum, Muscat, Port Said.

بنك أبو ظبي الوطني

NATIONAL BANK OF ABU DHABI

Total assets at 31st December 1976 exceed £1,000,000,000 (U.A.E. Dh. 7,367,163,308).



بنك أبو ظبي الوطني

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Rally follows doubts over money supply and pay

Figures indicating a sharp growth in the money supply lowered share prices to their lowest levels for more than a month. This gloomy sentiment was compounded by doubts over pay, particularly the Ford talks and the miners' decision to press ahead with their £135 a week claim.

Dealers said there was some late interest at the lower levels but the FT Index, 101 down at its low point, was still 7.6 off at 504.2 at the closing calculation.

There was a similar pattern

Good buying has pushed up the shares in Smiths Industries 10p to 175p in a week. Most expect Smiths to report (early in November) profits of around £18m against £16.2m for the year to last July. But it now looks as if the group could have managed £20m or so, despite dullness in aerospace.

in the Government bond market, though the post-lunch rally was more substantial than in equities.

Here the firmer tone was mainly brought about by the Bank of England's "moderation" signal on interest rates

which was interpreted to mean another half point cut in MLR this week. There was also a report that a Ford deal was close and long-dated stocks, £2 lower at one stage, closed half that amount off as some late buying developed.

At the very short-end prices eased one-eighth or so while among the "mediums" prices dropped in a band between one quarter and one half a point. Equity dealers, though not happy with the general decline, drew some satisfaction from the fact that the index attracted buying at the generally accepted current support level of 500. It has not been below that level since September 1, a period which includes the heavy reaction from the all-time peak.

Though a little off the bottom the industrial leaders ended with losses stretching up to 6p. Falls of that order were recorded by BAT Industries at 277p, Beecham 638p, ICI 418p and Glaxo, still depressed by figures at 58p.

Bank Chemical, suspended at 135p after terms from the United States, returned to close at 200p. Widespread talk that terms from Trafalgar House may be close gave a lift to

Hay's Wharf which ended 9p to the good at 173p but BS & Whiteley slumped 16p to 37p, after a low of 25p, on news that

In an effort to attract stock to meet a persistent demand in a thin market the shares of Ricardo, the research engineer, have been marked up sharply this week, rising 25p to 245p. The demand stemmed from last month's bullish figures and it is hoped the three-for-two scrip issue will ease the thinness of the market.

takeover talks had been broken off.

Fine art group Spink & Son dropped 13p to 280p on the lack of further developments but two supported speculatively were Davenport Knitwear 10p to 40p and Davenport Brewery where the gain was 5p to 57p.

In the motor sector Lucas proved to be a particularly soft spot losing 10p to 295p, component maker Wipac-Breton reverted to an unchanged 77p after an initial mark-down to 74p on figures, and Western Motor which formed to 68p. Comment on the previous day's rights issue hit United

Biscuits to the tune of 7p to 160p while in the mining sector Consolidated Gold Fields firmed 4p to 215p after the figures and new issue South Crofty was actively traded at an unchanged 69p after touching a top of 71p.

In the shipping sector a single buyer in a narrow market was enough to lift the ever-speculative Huntingdon 20p to 290p while news that Sealink plans to keep its prices down depressed competitor European Ferries by no less than 51p to 92p, a reaction which many felt was rather overdone.

In the financial sector the further pressure now put on

base rates after the latest MLR cut lowered banking issues. Both Midland at 350p and Lloyds at 260p lost 10p with Barclays 7p off at 315p, and National Westminster ending 6p down to 272p.

Discount houses continued to react from their recent gains with Gillett Brothers dropping 12p to 250p and Allen Harvey & Ross 10p to 375p. Merchant bank Guinness Peat was another weak spot dropping 8p to 218p. Vague but nevertheless persistent talk of a small insurance group having problems brought a subdued note to the sector. Among the worst hit were Royal which dipped 12p

to 462p, Guardian Royal Exchange at 274p and Phoenix at 300p, both 8p off and General Accident which closed 9p lower at 262p.

A mixed showing in property had Stock Conversion, down 4p to 235p, and Apex, better by 3p to 210p at opposing ends of the range. News of a Monopoly clearance for the Allied London takeover came too late to help Peachey which eased half a point to 68p.

Disappointment with figures lowered mail order house Empire Stores 11p to 125p, and Spirax-Sarco was another to react to a statement closing 10p lower at 276p.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	change
Alloy Int (F)	12.9(3.7)	0.62(0.31)	1.17(1.13)	0.53(0.48)	11/11	0.75(0.6)
Ayer Hiam (F)	48.6(-)	36(-)	2.69(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
G.M. Culler (I)	2.5(2.1)	0.23(0.23)	1.7(1.6)	0.49(0.36)	25/11	(-)
Brown Eng (I)	7.0(4.6)	0.36(0.27)	20.8(14.62)	5.3(4.7)	12/11	12.4(11.3)
Consolidated Gold Fields	(-)	57.2(1.7)	(-)	2.1(1.9)	15/11	2.2(3.8)
J. Dicks (I)	1.6(1.3)	2.5(1.8)	5.07(3.91)	2.2(1.5)	15/11	4.8(3.3)
Empire Stores	44.8(33.5)	0.20(0.18)	1.7(1.6)	1.3(1.1)	17/11	4.5(3.7)
External Inv (I)	(-)	0.45(0.41)	(-)	1.12(1.1)	18/2	(-)
R. Fogarty (I)	5.4(7.6)	4.34(0.28)	1.5b(3.9)	0.8(0.8)	28/11	(-)
A. Goldberg (I)	11.5(10.5)	0.13(0.07)	1.4(1.4)	0.6(0.6)	(-)	1.32(1.3)
W & R Jacob (I)	6.6(5.9)	0.13(0.04)	2.0(1.5)	0.8(0.8)	24/11	1.8(1.8)
Lon & Linc (I)	(-)	7.8(6.6)	20.1(15.3)	4.0(3.7)	4/11	(-)
Lyndale (F)	14.3(12.5)	0.08(0.08)	(-)	3.5(3.3)	(-)	8.9(6.1)
Medimaster	79.7(66.5)	2.3(2.3)	(-)	1.25(1.0)	8/12	(-)
New Int (I)	14.3(12.5)	0.09(0.04)	3.7(4.9)	2.2(1.6)	15/11	4.5(3.7)
Renong Int (F)	5.1(5.7)	0.09(0.04)	9.7(9.3)	0.66(0.52)	30/12	(-)
Spirax-Sarco	47.4(41.1)	0.51(0.15)	9.7(9.3)	0.66(0.52)	3/1	(-)
Streets Gilling (I)	2.7(2.3)	0.24(0.26)	3.95(4.35)	0.8(1.0)	1/12	1.19(1.07)
Trans & Gas Int (I)	2.2(1.7)	0.02(0.14)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Western Motor (I)	2.2(1.7)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Wilmot-Breton	2.2(1.7)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Woolmull Fdy (F)	2.2(1.7)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
York Fine WI (I)	2.2(1.7)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pound per share. Where in Business News dividends are shown multiple of the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Forecast. b Loss. c Dollars.

Lotus helped in 'rough patch' says chairman

Mr Colin Chapman, chairman of Group Lotus Car Companies, rounded on critics of his inter-company financial transactions yesterday when he claimed that the annual meeting that he and fellow director Mr Fred Bushell were to be holding was for lending our money to help your company through a rough patch.

The chairman revealed that in order to make a loan to Group Lotus he and Mr Bushell, finance director, had secured the stock market would have appreciated considerably if kept.

"We have lost £200,000," Mr Chapman said. "The auditors' report had qualified the accounts because of some £68,000 due from companies controlled by certain directors. The meeting was told that of £68,000 some £38,000 had been repaid with the rest by the end of the year."

Support for Mr Chapman

Fee income queried at Allied Inv

By Allison Mitchell

The overdue results from medical services group Allied Investments have proved to be worth waiting for. A sparkling profit jump of almost 100 per cent for the year to April 30 comes, coupled to three likely auditor qualifications on the accounts.

And as the group's investment in the Middle East grows so, it would appear, will the qualifications. Mr Michael Rosenberg, a director, explained that the auditors of many public companies were finding difficulty in verifying certain Middle East contracts.

One of the problems for Allied comes from a fee income of £183,000 in respect of a contract in the United Arab Emirates. Although this money has already been paid to the group and included in the 1976-77 turnover—there is no clause in the contract to say that the money will not be reclaimed in the future. Although the directors have no fears on this issue, the auditors are unable to prove the reality of the payment and as such will refer to it in the report and accounts.

Hogg Bullimore & Co are also to query another fee income of £232,000 claimed by Allied for services at the hospital it operates in the UAE in excess of the contract between the company and the government. The revised fee has been agreed in principle but has not yet been formally approved.

Stockholding at the two hospitals under management has also been somewhat confusing, but the directors say that the £44,000 valuation, which will be included in the accounts, is materially understated.

In the last financial year the group turned in a pre-tax profit of £626,000 against a previous £319,000 on turnover up almost four fold from £7.7m to £12.5m. In the past year Allied has changed from being an almost exclusively domestic-based group to a company making about 50 per cent of its turnover abroad.

The acquisition of foods group CRA resulted in a £56,000 loss from this division.

Robeco steps up interim dividend

Robeco NV plans to raise its interim dividend from 7.48 to 7.5 florins on satisfactory dividend.

The share premium reserve payable in March, 1978. Net asset value a share of the investment company as September 1 was unchanged at 183 florins against the 182.50 of the previous year.

The interim payment means a 6 per cent rise in dividend income from shareholders who added last April's distribution to their holdings.

Conservatively investors have been reluctant so far to commit new funds despite increasing business profits and dividends, and share prices therefore have not risen. This however has created a sound base for stable future development and the profit and dividend rises should also be reflected in share prices.

From May to September, Robeco invested 100m florins in the United States, while it sold 56m florins of United States shares such as oil and utility stocks—Reuter.

Empire Stores look to 1978 for fruits of its market drive

By Ray Maughan

Empire Stores (Bradford), the mail-order firm with about 6 per cent of the United Kingdom market, will be looking to an improvement in net profitability to provide further growth in 1978.

In the past financial year, the group expanded its catalogue, its agency network and installed a computer to handle agency accounts. The upshot was a fall in margins offset mostly by the increased volume that the increased sales force accomplished.

But in the 28 weeks to 13 August last, margins had already started to widen. Sales rose by 33 per cent to £44.83m—with a roughly equal split between volume and value gains—while pre-tax profits climbed 37 per cent to £2.5m. Within this the cost of computerisation will probably cost another £300,000 this year but this task should be completed by year end.

Demand in the current half is difficult to predict. The group, headed by Mr C. E. Wells, believes that disposable incomes are most squeezed at this stage of the wage negotiation cycle so that volume sales increases, on a year-on-year comparison, are probably rising by no more than 3-4 per cent.

Increased costs of about 15 per cent are being passed straight through to the consumer, which implies that net profitability is unlikely to improve in the second six months of the year. Empire, however, does see the opportunity of an increase in net profitability in 1978 when

the full benefits of catalogue and a computerized agency network to pull their full weight. The shares dropped yesterday to 175 where prospective p/e may still be nearable at about 15.5. Agency benefits will still flow through the year.

Mr C. T. Wells, chairman of Empire Stores, said pronounced earnings rely depend on the concerted drive for market share.

As promised within four rights, the total on line for a 42.7 pence rise at 7.31p, a share

'Green' pound bene hit W & R Jacob

By Michael Clark

The devaluation of the Irish "green" pound has caused a swirl of problems for W. & R. Jacob, the Dublin-based biscuit maker, through the "grossly" overvalued exchange which the EEC green currency regulations gave to its British competitors.

The 28 weeks to July 15 saw a £630,000 turnaround at Jacob into a pre-tax loss of £342,000. Turnover rose from £10.5m to £11.5m and sales were a share of 1.5p compared with 1.3p for the corresponding period. The directors declare an unchanged interim dividend of 1.23p gross.

The board says the results

should be seen in the context of the extraordinary caused by the devaluation of the Irish pound, most of this period.

The imposition of the Irish government's policy levies and replaced in July monetary controls, which amounts, did aleviate some of the damage caused by a rise of as much as 32 per cent in the price of ingredients. How the entire trading turned had been mid-April.

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Better market at Streeter boost result

Improved market specialist Streeter's result resulted in a rise of £370,000 for a month of this year with £400,000 last year.

The 1976 figure of £250,000 of net activities in the year against all for 10 months of this year rose £200,000 from the period, on turn fell from £5.8m to £2.4m and the group winning several net there. However it is further to be noted that accounts until certain have been carefully and a volume of new work obtained for 1978.

Capital of the company for the year was £2.4m and the necessary financial for shareholders due for two scrip is

Business appoint New chair for Crusader Insurance

Mr C. C. Crook, chairman and managing director of Crusader Insurance, chairman and managing director of the company, has been elected to the post of chairman of the company.

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Gold Fields

Preliminary Announcement of Results for the year to 30 June 1977 and Proposed Final Dividend on Ordinary Shares

At the Annual General Meeting to be held at the Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, London, W.1, on Tuesday, 29 November 1977, at 11.30 a.m. the Directors will recommend a final dividend of 5-3302p per fully paid Ordinary share. Together with the interim dividend of 2-9015p per share this amount will make a total of 8-2317p per share for the year. After taking into account the related tax credit, this total is equivalent to 12-4723p per share compared with 11-3885p per share the previous year and represents an increase of 10% which is the maximum permitted under current legislation.

The results of the Group for the year were as follows:

	1977 £ million	1976 £ million
Net Revenue of:		
Construction materials companies	17.7	13.2
Industrial and commercial companies	13.6	11.7
Mining companies	10.1	3.4
Dividends on investments	14.8	15.4
Realisation of investments	7.0	8.9
Fees and sundry revenue	11.4	9.2
	74.6	59.7
Less: Administration, technical and general expenses	8.5	8.4
Interest on loan capital	12.2	10.2
Exploration expenditure written off	5.3	4.2
	48.6	36.9
Share of profit of associated companies	8.6	10.8
Profit before taxation and exceptional items	57.2	47.7
Less: Exceptional amounts written off in respect of mining subsidiaries	21.6	4.4
Profit before taxation	35.6	43.3
Less: Taxation—Group	18.5	18.5
Associated Companies	0.6	0.8
Net Profit for the year	19.5	23.0
Attributable to outside shareholders	(5.5)	5.4
Attributable to the Members of Consolidated Gold Fields Limited	25.0	17.6
Ordinary Dividends (including proposed final)	9.8	8.9
Retained	15.1	8.7
	25.0	17.6
Earnings in pence per Ordinary share	20.84	14.82

NOTES:

1. Profit before taxation Before deducting the exceptional amounts written off Australian mining subsidiaries, the profit before tax increased by 29.5 million (20 per cent). The principal factors accounting for this increase were as follows:

- the increase of £4.5 million in revenue from construction materials companies. This improvement was widely based and was due to higher profits from construction activities in the U.K. and overseas, increased operating profits in the U.S.A., profits from sales of ships and improved results from transport operations and vehicle distribution.
- the increase of £1.9 million in revenue of industrial and commercial companies. This was mainly attributable to higher sales of beer containers and dispensing equipment by Alumac in the U.K. and on the Continent.
- the increase of £5.7 million in revenue of mining companies. In Australia the principal favourable factors were increased production and a buoyant tin price at Renison and higher cost production and prices at Bellambi. However, profits from the Associated Minerals group were lower and there were operating losses at the Mount Lyell and Gunpowder copper mines and at the Mount Goldsworthy iron ore operations.

The foregoing increases in revenue were partly offset by higher interest on loan capital, higher exploration expenditure written off and lower profits from associated companies. The decrease of £2.2 million in the latter was mainly attributable to Gold Fields of South Africa where profits were reduced because of higher unrealised investment depreciation and lower gold dividends.

In Australia, the Australian and Tasmanian Governments agreed to provide financial support to Mount Lyell with effect from 15 August 1977 to ensure that the mine operated on a cash break-even basis. The investment in this company was completely written off in the Group Accounts to 30 June 1977 and this amount entirely accounted for the exceptional amounts written off mining subsidiaries of £21.6 million. The Gunpowder mine was placed on a care and maintenance basis as from 16 September 1977.

2. Taxation In accordance with the current proposals by the Accounting Standards Committee regarding deferred taxation, the basis of accounting for the year under review was changed. Deferred taxation is now only provided to cover foreseeable liabilities and the 1976 figures have been re-stated on this basis.

3. Earnings per Ordinary share At 20-84p earnings per Ordinary share showed an increase of 6-22p (42 per cent).

It is intended to post the Report and Accounts on 28 October 1977, and subject to approval of the proposed final dividend at the Annual General Meeting, the following arrangements with regard to payment will be made:

The dividend will be payable to holders of Ordinary shares registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 28 October 1977, and to holders of Coupon No. 121 detached from Ordinary Share Warrants to Bearer.

Dividend warrants will be posted to registered shareholders on 8 December 1977. Shareholders on the Johannesburg Branch Register of the Company will be paid from the Company's office at 75 Fox Street, Johannesburg, in South African currency at the London foreign exchange market spot selling rate for Rand at the close of business on 28 October 1977, or if no dealings in Rand are transacted on that date, at the close of business on the day next following on which dealings in Rand are transacted.

Holders of Ordinary Share Warrants to Bearer are notified that Coupon No. 121 will be paid: in London at Midland Bank Limited, New Issue Department, Mariner House, Pepys Street, London EC3N 4DA or in Paris at

Lloyds Bank International (France) Limited, 43 Boulevard des Capucines, 75001 Paris, Cedex 02 or in Zurich at

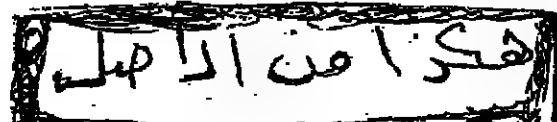
Union Bank of Switzerland, 8021 Zurich, 45 Bahnhofstrasse on 7 December 1977, or at the expiration of six clear days after lodgment thereof, whichever is the later.

By Order of the Board,
P. F. G. ROE
Administration Controller
and Secretary

12 October 1977

Consolidated Gold Fields Limited

49 MOORGATE, LONDON EC2N 6BQ



COMMODITIES AND MARKET REPORTS

Oil—Crude oil prices were steady in the early morning session. The price of oil was \$20.50 per barrel, up from \$20.40 on Wednesday. The price of oil was \$20.50 per barrel, up from \$20.40 on Wednesday.

Grain—Wheat prices were steady in the early morning session. The price of wheat was \$1.10 per bushel, up from \$1.09 on Wednesday. The price of wheat was \$1.10 per bushel, up from \$1.09 on Wednesday.

Metals—Copper prices were steady in the early morning session. The price of copper was \$1.10 per pound, up from \$1.09 on Wednesday. The price of copper was \$1.10 per pound, up from \$1.09 on Wednesday.

Textiles—Cotton prices were steady in the early morning session. The price of cotton was \$1.10 per pound, up from \$1.09 on Wednesday. The price of cotton was \$1.10 per pound, up from \$1.09 on Wednesday.

Food—Sugar prices were steady in the early morning session. The price of sugar was \$1.10 per pound, up from \$1.09 on Wednesday. The price of sugar was \$1.10 per pound, up from \$1.09 on Wednesday.

Other—Various other commodities were also trading. The price of gold was \$1.10 per ounce, up from \$1.09 on Wednesday. The price of gold was \$1.10 per ounce, up from \$1.09 on Wednesday.

Summary—Overall, the market was steady in the early morning session. Prices for most commodities were up slightly from Wednesday.

Market Outlook—Analysts expect a continued upward trend in commodity prices. The price of oil is expected to rise further, while the price of wheat is expected to remain steady.

Commodity Prices—A table listing the prices of various commodities, including oil, grain, metals, and textiles. The prices are listed in dollars and cents.

Market Data—A table providing additional market data, including the prices of various commodities and the volume of trading. The data is presented in a tabular format.

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Foreign Exchange

The pound in common with other major currencies made strong headway yesterday at the expense of the dollar on foreign exchange markets. At the close sterling had advanced 31 points to \$1.7625 compared with \$1.7594 at Tuesday's close. The effective exchange index in the meantime, after improving to 62.5 at earlier calculations, reverted to an unchanged 62.4.

The advance in sterling was staged behind the non-encouraging background of the rejection by the union of the latest Ford pay deal and the renewed call from the miners for a 5.5 per cent wage increase.

Desires attributed the sharp advance to technical reasons following the decline in the dollar that was prompted by increasing nervousness over the United States money supply. Most banks reported trading operations by the Bank of England at various intervals, but selling of pounds was believed to have been moderate.

Gold gained \$1.25 an ounce to close in London at \$153.125.

Spot Position of Sterling

Forward Levels

Gold

Eurosyndicat

Wall Street

Cocoa dips 6c limit

Discount market

Towards the end of another day of pretty tight credit conditions on Lombard Street yesterday three discount houses by providing M.L.R. loans on a large scale. Taking the opportunity to give another signal designed to moderate the fall now taking place in short-term market interest rates, the authorities lent a moderate amount for seven days and another moderate amount overnight.

Funds were tight throughout. Though the range of rates for overnight money was mainly 5 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent, the bulk of the day's dealing was certainly confined to the 5 1/2 per cent band, and the close came very thinly around 5 1/2 per cent.

Word around the market had it that one or two houses even paid 5 1/2 per cent or 5 3/4 per cent on occasion, fearing that the day's shortage would turn out to be greater than it ultimately proved and so being ready to provide a little more overnight to avoid too heavy a 7-day penalty.

Money Market Rates

Forward Levels

Gold

Eurosyndicat

Wall Street

Cocoa dips 6c limit

Recent Issues

Market Data

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Insurance

Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Insurance

Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Insurance

Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Insurance



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Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel. Classified Queries Dept. 01-837 1234, Ext. 7180

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,731

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

- ACROSS
- One interrupts composer to state it's really true (9)
 - Surrounded, as end of cake is by cream (5)
 - Orange one for half a sovereign (7)
 - Major part for her (7)
 - The cloth's not there, so set table without it (9)
 - Bad enemies, 23 unloved and vengeful females (9)
 - What shadow-boxer is twice? (3)
 - Conceal tiny error occurring in forecast (11)
 - Wide flight-path along Kent coast (11)
 - Anglers' sort of square or circle? (3)
 - Floor-covering rather unusual in stronghold? (6-3)
 - Extent of first part of day (5)
 - Many swindled by such a character (7)
 - Live in land of poetry, with water supply (7)
 - Sort of pea, look (5)
 - Partner seldom associated with art collection? (3, 6)
- DOWN
- One frequents Alabama, another Tennessee (5)
 - Having faith, somewhat obscurely in God (7)
 - Host rises to give a hand to farm girl (9)
 - General Murphy as sound broadcaster? (11)
 - Testing situation completed by (13)
 - It's elementary when King's (5)
 - Only fail to include also a certain person (2-3-2)
 - Perversely start nine or ten trunks passing (9-4)
 - Graves produce notes, basic knowledge to countrymen (9)
 - Scars radar endlessly—could be indicator of trouble ahead (9)
 - Chapel sermon, perhaps (7)
 - A cabbage for the warden, perhaps, but no king (7)
 - Capital change from Kyoto (5)
 - Revolving peasant—or doorman, you say? (5)
 - Company of performers? (5)

MARRIAGES

LUIS, REYOR, On Oct. 8, 1977, Luis Reyor, 30, of 10, St. George's, and Margaret, 28, of 10, St. George's, were married at St. George's Church, St. George's, by the Rev. Canon J. H. Smith. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. J. H. Smith. The couple will reside at 10, St. George's.

DEATHS

ASTLEY, On 10th September, 1977, John Astley, 72, of 10, St. George's, died at his home. He was the husband of Mrs. J. H. Smith. The funeral will be held at St. George's Church, St. George's, on 13th September, 1977, at 11.00 a.m.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

SAVE THE CHILDREN

appeals for Legacies to support its world-wide work for the benefit of children.

PLEASE REMEMBER THEM IN YOUR WILL

Charitable legacies and gifts up to £100,000 are exempt from Capital Transfer Tax.

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We are concerned about the possible misuse of police powers in the Metropolitan area where false information can be used against individuals and groups.

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is the largest single supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

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CHRISTMAS CARDS

Arthritis Research

THE GASLIGHT DOES NOT

GO OUT

SPORT AND RECREATION

UK HOLIDAYS

WORLD WIDE ECONOMIC

FLIGHTS

ESCAPE

THE ISLAND OF IOS

THE ISLAND OF IOS

TUSCANY

UP UP AND AWAY

THE ISLAND OF IOS

THE ISLAND OF IOS

TUSCANY

UP UP AND AWAY

THE ISLAND OF IOS

THE ISLAND OF IOS

TUSCANY

UP UP AND AWAY

THE ISLAND OF IOS

THE ISLAND OF IOS

TUSCANY

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

HOW TO GO TO RUSSIA WITHOUT GETTING INTO THE RED

RESISTANCE CARPETS

PEACOCK OF BARNES

ART DECO

SAUNA BATH

THE ISLAND OF IOS

TUSCANY

UP UP AND AWAY

THE ISLAND OF IOS

THE ISLAND OF IOS

TUSCANY

UP UP AND AWAY

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THE ISLAND OF IOS

TUSCANY

UP UP AND AWAY

THE ISLAND OF IOS

FOR SALE

GREAT WINE

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